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KELLY'S ANNUAL MONEY SAVING CATALOG for 1938

ILLINI
SOY BEANS
\$1.20 bu.
See Page 7

TIMOTHY
99% Pure
\$1.75 bu.
See Page 10

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ FEB 24 1938
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SWEET CLOVER
98% Pure
\$7.25 bu.
See Page 12

Open Pollinated Corn Badly Damaged by Wind Storm

ALSIKE
CLOVER
98% Pure
\$20.00 bu.
See Page 9

INSPECT
Stop! Kelly's Hybrid
TEST PLOT
17 LEADING HYBRIDS 4 Rows Each
PLACE ORDER NOW FOR '38 PLANTING
KELLY SEED CO.
PEORIA, ILL. SAN JOSE, CALIF.

ALFALFA
98% Pure
\$18.75 bu.
See Page 10

This Hybrid Corn Has Stood the Same Wind Storm
as Above

RED CLOVER
98% Pure
\$15.00 bu.
See Page 9



These Are the Mighty Nub-
bins Which Produce
960 Hybrids

KELLY SEED & HARDWARE CO.
PEORIA ILLINOIS SAN JOSE

116-118 S. Washington St., PEORIA
PHONE 4-0368

ORDER FROM
NEAREST POINT

SAN JOSE, ILL.,
Phone 87-114

KELLY SEED & HARDWARE COMPANY

WHOLESALE FIELD
AND GARDEN SEEDS



Established
1905

Terms, Net Cash—Subject to Market Changes—All Prices F.O.B., Peoria or San Jose
We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. We send out only high grade tested seed, but will not be responsible for the crops as this depends on too many such things as weather, condition of soil, cultivation, and other things of which we have no control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.—KELLY SEED AND HARDWARE COMPANY

SEED CORN

Described and priced in catalogue on pages 3, 4, 5 and 6.

CLOVERS—Page 9

	Per Bu.
1 bu. bags 10c: 2½ bu. bags 25c	
Kelly Grade, Idaho grown, 99.25%	\$26.00
Full Value grade, 98:50%	25.00
K. B. Ill. or Ohio grown	26.00
Mammoth Red Clover, 99:50%	25.50
Full Value grade, 98:50%	24.00
K. B. Alsike, 99%	22.00
Full Value Alsike, 98%	20.50
K. B. Canadian Red Clover, 99:50%	
best of all clovers	25.00
Full Value Canadian, 98%	23.50
K. B. Hungarian Red Clover, 99:50	15.00
Full Value Hungarian	13.75

SWEET CLOVER—Page 12

Hulled and Scarified

K. B. Big White, 99:40	8.00
Full Value, 98:50 pure	7.25
K. B. Yellow Blossom, 99:40	8.00
K. B. Grundy County, 99%	8.00
Hubam, annual sweet	14.00

ALFALFA—Pages 10 and 11

All verified origin. Bags free

K. B. Oklahoma, 99:50%	19.00
K. B. Kansas, 99:50%	22.50
Full Value Kansas	21.00
K. B. Hardy Northwestern, 99:50	23.00
Full Value, 98%	22.00
Black Hill Dakota No. 12	25.00
Cossack Black Hills grown	26.00
Northwestern Grimm	25.50
Idaho Grimm	26.00
Montana Grimm	26.00
Idaho Blue Tag State Sealed Grimm	27.00
Idaho Blackfoot Blue Tag State Sealed	27.50

LESPEDeza

Korean Lespedeza, Illinois grown, dodder free, 100 lbs.	7.00
Special strain big giant Korean, 30c lb.	
Sericea, Perennial for northern sections 40c lb.	

CLOVER MIXTURE—Page 10

60 lbs. to a bu.	\$15.00
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PASTURE MIXTURE

Opposite side of sheet

50 lbs. to a bu.	\$ 7.50
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TIMOTHY—Page 10

Illinois or Iowa grown

Kelly grade, 99:50%	\$ 2.10
Full Value grade, 98:50	1.75
Good Value grade, 96%	1.50

SOY BEANS

North Central Illinois grown

Illini	1.20
Dunfield	1.20
Manchu	1.25
Ebony	1.30
Wilson	1.35
Virginia	1.40
Hay mixture, black, brown, and yellow	1.25

SEED OATS

Wisconsin State Pride No. 7

Certified55
Columbia Certified55
Gopher, Iowar or Kanota50

GRASSES

	CWT
Sudan Grass, page 35	5.00
Italian Rye Grass opposite side of sheet.	
Small quantities, per lb.	12½
50 lbs. or more, cwt.	10.50
Orchard grass, cwt.	18.00
Price on Kentucky Blue Grass and Rep Top, page 35	

MISCELLANEOUS

	100 lbs
Dwarf Essex Rape, Holland grown, page 8	
25 to 100 lbs.	\$ 9.00
100 lbs. or more	8.50
Dwarf Essex Japanese Rape 25 to 100 lbs.	8.50
100 lbs. or more	8.00
German Millet	4.00
Orange Cane	2.75
Black Amber Cane	2.65
Black Amber Cane	2.65
Silver Drip, special for sorghum, see page 35.	
Buckwheat, for price see page 8.	
Cow Peas, Mixed, per bu.	\$ 1.50

CLIPPER MILLS—Page 14

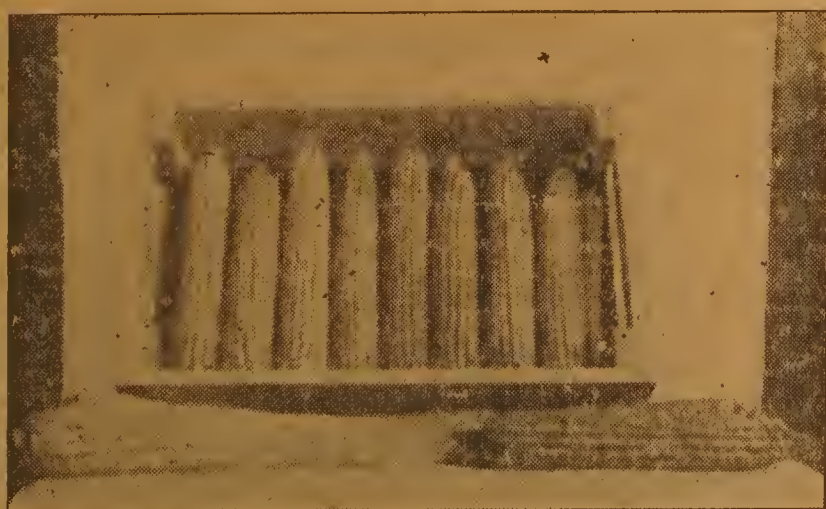
We are Illinois distributors

No. 1-B complete with 12 sieves, \$42.50	
No. 2-B complete with 12 sieves \$50.00.	

3% Sales Tax to Be Added to All Illinois Orders

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGE AND STOCK ON HAND
BE SURE TO SEND MONEY FOR BAGS—SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS
NO ORDER ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN 50c

We would advise placing your order at once but if you do not, write for new prices on field seeds.



Corn looks rough caused by moving camera when picture was taken. This cross is a large smooth grained ear.

Note the length and fine size of this Three Way Cross

KELLY'S THREE-WAY CROSS

If you think our four cross Hybrids are too high in price we recommend our Three-Way Cross at \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per bushel which makes seed cost less than 25 to 50c per acre. This corn was all detasseled with the same care as our four cross certified Hybrids. We used our Kelly's Yellow Dent as an ear parent and used TR X 317 as a polinator, which is one of the best. This will give you a high

yielding corn and one which will stand up. We would be safe in saying the increase over your open pollinated corn would be 5 to 10 bushels per acre and is really a bargain. We would advise ordering by return mail. Price on the best edge grain \$4.00 per bushel. Medium edge grain \$3.00 per bushel and medium round grains, (largest and smallest taken out) \$2.00 per bushel.

Open Pollinated Corn \$1.50 to \$2.25 Per Bushel

We have been in the seed corn business for more than twenty-five years and this is the lowest price we have ever sold our high grade seed corn. Kelly's Yellow Dent, Reid's Improved and Krug, all from disease free seed which has been sack picked for twenty-two years, hand tipped, shelled and double graded. All our seed corn will grade No. 2 which is worth today 60c per bushel on the market. Take this from \$2.25 per bushel and the difference is only \$1.65 per bushel which is so low that it will not pay for your time and trouble to pick seed corn, and in addition to this, this corn usually produces two to five bushels per acre more than common corn, it being sack picked for so many years, has a very stiff stalk. No. 1 edge drop grains \$2.25 per bushel. No. 2 medium edge grains \$1.50 per bushel.

(OVER)

One of the new Hybrids developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, especially well adapted to north central and central section of Illinois or same latitudes. Composed of the following inbreds: (R4 X 4-8) (HY X 540). Inbred R4 is one of the best inbreds, good stalk and root quality, tendency for two ears to stalk. Resistant to ear rots, good husker and stands heat and drought well. Inbred 4-8 developed by F. D. Richey of the United States Department of Agriculture out of Lancaster sure crop. HY another of the old reliable inbreds which you will nearly always find in the best Hybrids. Excellent root and stalk quality which it transmits in crosses. Resistant to chinch bugs, increases percentage of shelling corn. 540 another proven inbred which was developed by F. D. Richey of the U. S. D. A. from Henry Wallace's T.E.A. which originally came from Illinois two ear. Normally produces two ears, set fairly high on stalk. Hybrid US-61 from this breeding naturally is one of the best. Buy a few bushel of this new U. S. Hybrid and try it out. One grade only. Best edge grain, price \$7.00 per bushel.

SPECIAL ITEMS

(Be sure to read)

Instructions for ordering Hybrid corn

We have several different Hybrids and as many are not acquainted with the different characteristics of Hybrids, if you will give us the following information we will select the Hybrid best adapted to your soil and section. Give location. That is, give us the name of a town of 2,500 or over near where you live. State kind of soil whether clay, sandy, brown silt, black muck or whatever soil type it happens to be. State fertility level, also whether level or rolling and what were the last two crops you produced on land which you expect to plant this Hybrid corn. We have been in the farming business all our life, made a fair degree of success at it and glad to advise you.

CANADIAN RED CLOVER SEED

Owing to the extremely short crop of domestic red clover we have imported quite a lot of good Canadian Red Clover seed. The writer traveled through the Province of Ontario last fall where we saw many fine fields of alfalfa and red clover, in fact we were very much surprised to find these growing so luxuriantly in Canada. Having traveled through quite a lot of western Canada we had no idea Canada produced much except wheat and sweet clover but in the eastern part found a very diversified section of country. The finest fruit we ever saw, some being equal to the fine fruits of Washington, Oregon and California.

Canadian red clover is good color, plump berries and unusually high germination. We have information from the University of Wisconsin to the effect that in several tests Canadian grown red clover showed 10% better stand. Under these conditions Canadian should be worth more but we are in a position to offer at a little lower cost, as you will see on opposite side of this sheet. We bought two cars about the middle of January and our shippers tell us red clover seed was practically all cleaned up by the 20th day of January. This was our only outside source for high grade seed and with the United States so very short and practically all sold, we again urge you to buy your red clover at once.

IMPORTED RED CLOVER

From our experience on our own farms, we are importing this year from Europe, only Hungarian origin which proved to be with us the best European clover. We thoroughly recleaned this seed over our own mills and stained it 1% green. At the very low price we consider it well worth the money for some purposes.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

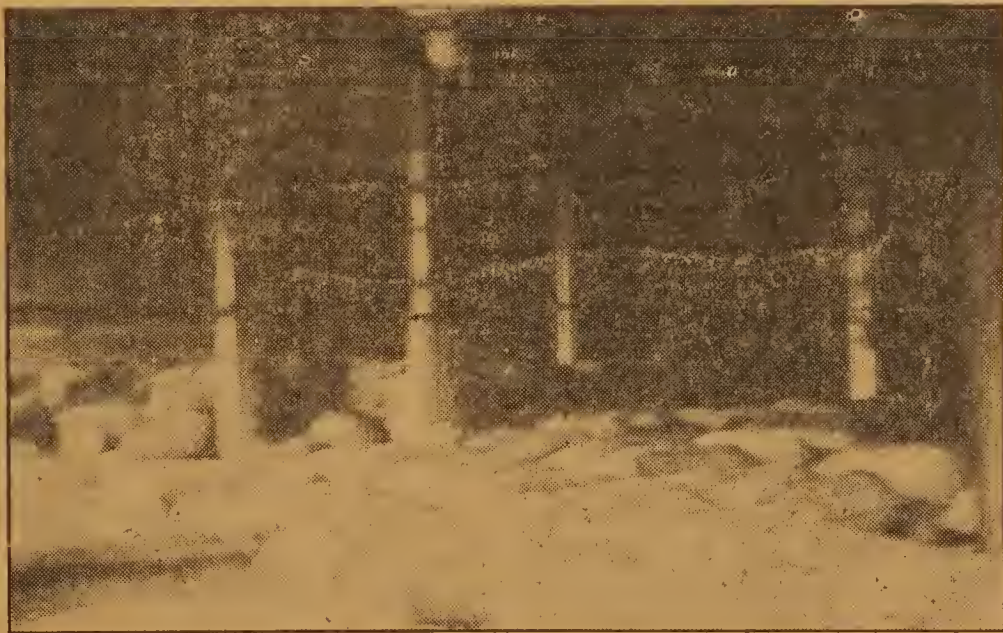
In some of the European countries rye grass is the principal pasture. In England, Ireland, Denmark and Sweden this is especially true. We imported this year a large importation of Danish grown Italian Rye Grass coming direct from Denmark. This on account of the very short U. S. crop which comes mostly from Oregon. We think more rye grass should be used in pasture mixtures. It is one of the earliest grasses, produces an enormous amount of feed and stays green to maturity. Will grow on most any type of soil and makes a good combination with some good late summer and fall grasses.

Illinois Hybrid

According to records of the new 1937 Illinois Seed Corn Performance Test Book, which was released January 12 by the Illinois Agriculture College 960 proved to be best adapted over a wider section than any other Hybrid. Best adapted to varying soil types, most responsive to high fertility levels. In Logan County on high fertility test 960 was high with a yield of 125.53 bushels. Also best adapted to thin and sandy soils. On thin sandy land in Mason County 960 was high on one plot with a yield of 65.96 and on very thin sandy soils. On thin sandy land in Mason County 960 was high on one plot with a yield of 65.96 and on very thin sandy loam was high with a yield of 48.47.

From our Peoria County Farm Bureau Paper we quote, "960 was amazingly consistent in its ability to yield. It yielded well in all comparisons. It has shown this ability in tests across the state, east and south to below St. Louis. It averaged as top yielder in eastern Nebraska state plots and as high across Iowa." Some Hybrids rank high in one section and low in another. Some will rank high one year under some conditions and very low the next under other conditions. This is the third year in which 960 has averaged the highest over a wider territory than any Hybrid yet produced. In 1937, 960 made 125 bushels per acre down east of St. Louis. 115 bushels per acre up to Stockton which is in the very northern part of the State of Illinois.

Our stock of 960 is limited now; and therefor we are limiting all orders to not over five bushel to a customer. We want you to buy a bushel or two of this leading Hybrid and would ask you to send along reservations now for what you will need for 1939 planting, price to be made later, which we feel will not be over \$6.00 per bushel which is just about as low as the best Hybrid corn can be produced and sold at even a small profit. We expect to plant 100 acres of 960 this year and hope to be in a position to furnish you all the 960 you want next year, as well as several other leading Hybrids.



Thousands of bags of seed in our Peoria warehouse waiting for your order,

PASTURE MIXTURE

We find we overlooked putting this in our catalogue, a very important item. There is always a good demand for a good permanent pasture mixture. If you want a good quick one year pasture write us stating kind of soil you have and what stock you want to pasture. Our regular pasture mixture consists of the following, 50 pounds to the bushel.

6 lbs. Red Clover
5 lbs. Alsike Clover
8 lbs. Sweet Clover
15 lbs. Timothy
10 lbs. Rye Grass
6 lbs. Lespedeza
Price \$7.50 per bushel.

CLOVER MIXTURE

Here is an item of which more should be used. You will find this mixture described on page 10 and priced on opposite side of this sheet. We have been using this mixture for many years and find we get much better results than by sowing any one clover alone. In addition to getting better results you can buy mixed seed for less. Often red clover and alfalfa grows together and cannot be separated so it must be sold as a mixture at a lower price. Sometimes sweet clover and alfalfa grow together, also other clovers. Try this mixture once and you will continue to use it.

KELLY SEED & HARDWARE COMPANY,

PEORIA, ILLINOIS

SAN JOSE, ILLINOIS

If your dealer sells our seeds buy of him. If he will not supply you write us.

We Appreciate Your Business

• 1938

Five years we have sent out our message for good seeds and from a small room which we cleaned and stored all our seeds we have grown until today we use a floor of more than 2½ acres and a storage capacity of 197,000 bushels of seed.

We want to thank you for your part in our growth and assure you, your business is appreciated. Our business has been built by your confidence in us which we will do our best to merit a continuance.

SEED OUT-LOOK FOR 1938

Many kinds have been harvested this season in better condition than for many years, in this season has been almost ideal for producing of high grade seeds.

Abundance of high grade corn. Many are going to plant Hybrid corn for the first time. Farmers who have been growing Hybrid small way are going to plant their Hybrid this year.

Many have produced 50% of the entire soy bean crop in the United States and the quality is good. Cow pea crop, of which many thousands of bushels are produced in Mason County, twenty-five miles west of San Jose, in that section, made good yields and quality.

Many were harvested, many without any seed. Good heavy weight, from 30 to 40 bushels, showing a very high germination.

Red clover is one of the shortest crops we have especially in the corn belt where red clover seed is seeded there is nothing. About the only place in the United States where there is real good red clover is in Idaho, which state usually produces the quality of any section in the United States. Here most of the seedsmen had to order their supplies this year. Up to this date (Nov 9) we have received nine cars of red clover which has cost us more than \$100,-

000. Not only is the United States very short on red clover but Canada as well, having produced only about one-half of their requirements.

European crop of red clover is much smaller than last year and quality not so good. Mammoth and alsike also a short crop, but considerably more alsike than red in proportion, southern Michigan, Ohio and Indiana producing considerable alsike.

Alfalfa a very short crop, especially northern and northwestern seed which is usually by far the best to use. Southwestern Arizona, New Mexico, southern California and Texas produced quite a large crop. Oklahoma produced a fair crop of very high quality seed. Sweet clover also a very short crop but with a good crop produced in Canada prices are very reasonable, which is going to make a heavy demand for sweet clover and which no doubt will show considerable advance later in the season.

Lespedeza, a big crop, very fine quality and prices low. Timothy, a large crop, good quality, prices low. Bluegrass, one of the largest crops for several years, very high quality and prices extremely low. Red top, rather short crop, prices reasonable. Sudan a very large crop but a large acreage was cashed in to the Government and plowed under, but even with the thousands of acres plowed under prices are going to be comparatively low. Garden seeds, good crop in most all items and quality very high.

And Why We Can Sell High Grade Seeds at Lower Prices

We sell you wholesale or retail the

we manage our own business and have paid executives to pay.

We have several lines of business to ourselves. If we were in the seed business we would have to charge enough for seed we sold to pay expenses through

the sales of about five with other a steady throughout steady

to to em- h all busi- seed only part ex-

all the e use which rent build- t and with cinery nical seeds. We e seeds are direct from ng sections, price much at time seed in the spring.

direct importers of are sold in this not produced here. work is done at small town where operating expenses ever than in a city.

Where We Grow Our Field Seeds

This map of Illinois will show where San Jose is located and where most of our field seeds are grown. It is 25 miles due south of Peoria, at corner of Mason, Logan and Tazewell Counties. About 40 miles north of the center of the State, where we have the best soil in the world for the growing and maturing of seed corn and other crops.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING—Be Sure to Read

Terms Strictly Cash. Bank Draft, Certified Check, Money Order or Express Order Must Accompany Order. If you live in Illinois be sure to include sales tax, also money for bags.

Bags free with seed corn and alfalfa.

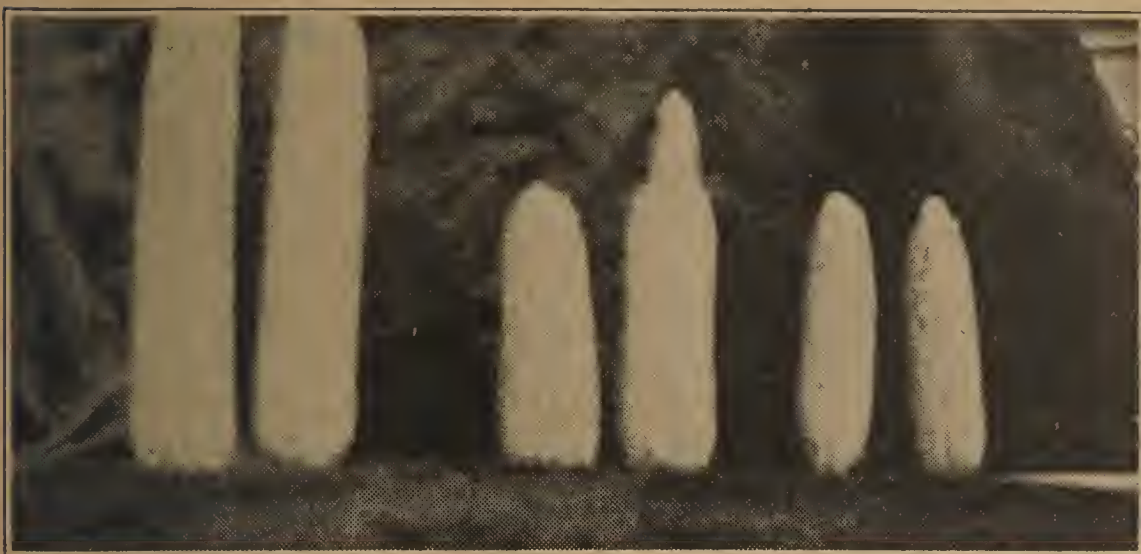
Heavy cotton bags, holding 2½ bushels, for small seeds charged at 25c each. Heavy one bushel bags charged at 10c each. Jute bags, holding 2½ bushels, for soy beans and cow peas, 10c each. Jute bags, holding 4 bushels oats, at 10c each.

Do not be afraid to send money in advance. We are responsible for any amount of money you send and if seeds are not satisfactory can be returned in five days after they are received and money will be refunded.

All our seeds are tested for purity and germination by our own state department, tag being attached to every bag giving you this information.

As to our financial responsibility, we refer you to the First National Bank, Commercial Merchants National Bank and Trust Co., or the Central National Bank, all of Peoria, Ill.





On the left you see two good ears of Kelly's open pollinated corn, a strain we have grown for twenty-four years and still offer for sale in this catalog. The next two ears shown are after two years of selfing or inbreeding. The next two very small ears are the results of five years of inbreeding and now are ready for making single crosses for seed corn.

that it holds the pollen and stays on the stalk. This is usually done in the afternoon as 60% of the pollen shed in a day from a stalk of corn is shed between the hours of 8 and 11 in the morning.

In the afternoon we remove the shoot bag and immediately take the bag from the tassel placing it over the shoot which now must have the silk well out, taking the pollen from the same stalk as the ear, fastening this tassel bag to the stalk in such a way that it will stay on until husking time. Next year these ears are sorted over and the best of them planted again, each ear to a separate row. Again the best stalks are selected and the process of selfing is carried on the same as the previous year.

In order to produce certified corn the imbeds must be selfed for at least four years, which in that time produces what is called a pure line. You will notice from the photograph of the corn, each year goes down to what looks to be poorer quality ears, becoming a little smaller each year until by the fourth year or later they really look like nubbins, unfit for any seed purposes. You will also notice from cut shown, four leading imbeds, all very much different, one from the other.

After these ears are selfed for four years or more, we are now ready to make the first single cross. We take two imbeds, using one as a pollinator, the other as a female parent. We plant three rows of the female plant and one row of pollinator. As soon as the first tassels come on the female plant, before any pollen shows, these must be pulled out. This process of removing the tassels must be carefully continued, usually going over the field every other day for seven or eight times or as long as any tassels are yet to come out. None of the tassels of the pollinator row are removed, this pollen being used to fertilize the three female rows. At husking time only the corn from the three female rows are husked for seed, the pollinator row being fit only for commercial corn. This completes one single cross.

In order to make a double cross we must have carried up another single cross by the same process. Now in order to make a double cross we have to take these two single crosses, using one for a pollinator and the other as a female

HYBRID SEED CORN

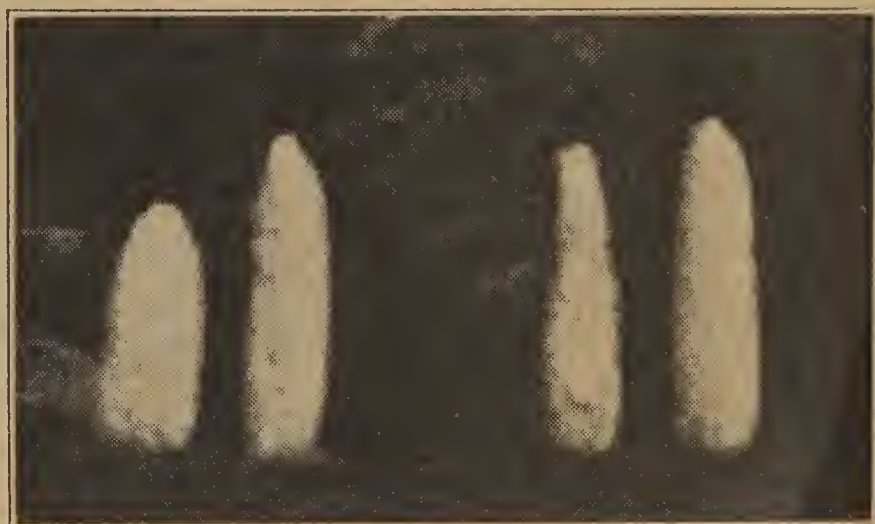
How Hybrid Corn Is Produced

No doubt most of you know this but for the benefit of those who do not know how Hybrids are produced we give you this information.

To start with we pick out several hundred good open pollinated stalks of corn, strong stalks, ears with a short shank and set on the stalk at the right height. As soon as the shoot comes out, just before any silk shows, we put on a shoot bag which keeps any pollen from falling on the silk. (There is one thread of this silk to every grain of corn.) We watch these stalks carefully and as soon as they start shedding pollen we place another bag over the tassel clipping it on in such a way

parent and go through the same process as producing the single crosses, using these two imbeds and proceed as with the first cross. Thus, in order to make a double cross, which is the corn we sell, to the farmers to produce a crop of corn, it takes at least six years, and then these double crosses can not again be used for the production of Hybrid seed corn.

You will note a great amount of work and expense is required to produce Hybrid corn. A



grower each year having to have a new crop of single crosses coming on to produce these double crosses for seed corn. After all this work some crosses prove to be of little value, while others may prove to be very good, others medium, etc. By this you can see good Hybrid corn can never be produced at a low cost.

With Hybrid corn selling at \$8.00 per bushel the cost is less than \$1.00 per acre for seed and isn't it good business sense to spend \$1.00 per acre for seed and get an increase yield of from five to fifteen bushels per acre, and in addition to this have corn which will stand up much better for picking, both for hand and picker, and in addition to this there is a great advantage in having a better quality corn, as corn after falling down or touching the ground, in many cases ears lying on the ground, the grade is lowered and sometimes these ears are a total loss.

HYBRID CORN

Certified No. 960



This shows how stalks are bagged for selfing or imbreeding corn. For the year 1937 we used 19,000 bags for selfing, making single crosses and increasing imbred lines.

We had seventeen different Hybrids, four rows of each eighty rods long in the middle of an eighty acre field of corn. All produced under the same growing conditions and a fair test, on good black swamp land (but yields were cut from 25% to 40% by a terrible wind storm which we had which was the worst we have ever seen, as you will notice from some pictures in this catalogue). Yields were as follows.

	Bushels	Down Stalks
960	76	12
KB-100	74½	11
543	74	18
582	71	16
710	71	14
710-A	70	13
Iowealth 25-C	68	18
546	66	16
945	65	3
Iowealth 25-B	64	10
366	63	18
384	61	9
936	61	7
360	61	18
220-L	61	13
Krug, open pollinated	61	21

Picture of this plot on front cover.

This field was on one of our farms in Tazewell County. In Mason County (where we own 420 acres of land) on good black clay loam similar to above soil 960 made 99.66 bushels, outyielded only by one variety, that of 947.



Above picture shows 960 on the right, 754 on the left. Both very similar in appearance as you will notice.

The Results of 1937 Corn Strip Tests Produced in Mason County

Raymond Bell plots, west of Mason City on brown sandy loam.

Illinois 960, moisture 16.5, yield 65.96 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Iowealth 25-B, moisture 19.3, yield 62.11 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Wolters 360-A, moisture 17.8, yield 56.04 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Warner Brothers' plots six miles northwest of San Jose on good black rich loam, extra good land.

Illinois 947, moisture 21.2, yield 104.86 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Illinois 960, moisture 19.6, yield 99.66 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Funk's 212, moisture 20.0, yield 95.82 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Illinois 938, moisture 18.1, yield 90.95 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Harold High plots, brown sandy loam, very sandy.

Illinois 960, moisture 13.5, yield 48.47 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Illinois 947, moisture 13.3, yield 46.71 bushels, No. 2 corn.

Funk's 235, moisture 12.8, yield 46.76 bushels. No. 2 corn.

Mason County contains more soil types, we understand, than any other county in the United States. These three tests all varied greatly but still 960 was high or next to highest as on the Warner plot.

Results in Logan County

Part of San Jose is located in Logan County where there were three tests made. One on low fertility, one on medium fertility and one on high fertility which showed the following results.

On low fertility, L. W. Lucas farm.

	Yield
546	97.3
Iowealth C	94.63
960	92.39

On medium fertility, Herman Bauer farm.

Iowealth 663	103.47
710	103.35
582 which has the same four imbreeds as 960 except arranged differently ..	102.78

960 ranked seventh in this test with yield of 99.69, but was second in gross yield having a thinner stand than any of the others with the exception of one and which no doubt accounted for this low rank, it having a stand of 100.4, compared with others ranging up to 120.0.

On high fertility, Herman Bauer farm.

960 ranked No. 1, yield 125.53, with only a percentage of 5.0 defective stalks.

US-44, yield 115.29 bushels, defective stalks 12.1.

360-A, yield 115.16 bushels, defective stalks 8.5.

360, yield 114.89 bushels, defective stalks 15.5.



960 Hybrid corn standing within four rods of the same field of open pollinated corn on left after a severe wind storm.

We helped husk several county plots in different counties in central Illinois and usually 960 was high or very near the top. 960 grows rather tall for Hybrid and some objected to it in 1937 but this was a tall corn year, much taller than normal and under normal conditions it grows just about the right height, where many Hybrids are entirely too low for comfortable husking.

Pedigree of 960 is (R4 X HY) X (L317B X ITE701) some of the best imbeds produced and they seem to make the best crosses. Stocks of 960 are limited this year and we would advise sending us your order immediately on receipt of this catalogue. This year we will have to limit orders on 960 to not over five bushels to a customer, as we want this distributed to as many of our customers as possible. We are planting a large acreage for 1938 and will be able to supply you any quantity you may need.

Price No. 1 edge grain \$8.00 per bushel.

No. 2 smaller edge grains \$6.50 per bushel.

No. 3 large round grains \$5.00 per bushel.

960 usually produces two ears to a stalk which makes it a Hybrid which responds to high fertility levels, but it also does well on thinner soils as above tests show.

Certified Hybrid 754

(Pedigree R4 X HY) (90 X 317)

You will notice this Hybrid has three of the same imbeds as 960, the fourth being an early imbed which makes it one of the best early Hybrids, especially well adapted for territory from Peoria north to Rockford, Illinois. 754 produced No. 3 grade corn at San Jose by October 15. We have a good supply of this and can furnish you any quantity you may need.

Price: No. 1 edge drop \$7.00. Smaller edge drop \$5.50. Round grains \$4.00.

CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN

Possibly you do not know what is meant by certified corn

First: The field must be isolated 40 rods from any other corn unless a lot of pollen rows are used next to the open pollinated field which is quite a problem.

Second: Seed must be certified stock, certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association. This organization has inspectors who keep a close watch on these fields through the detasseling period to see that no tassels are allowed to shed pollen from the female rows, all tassels having to be pulled as soon as it comes out to prevent pollen from ruining the Hybrid. These inspectors usually go over the field four or five times during the detasseling period to see that no tassels are missed and that no sucker tassels come out later and shed pollen.

As soon as the corn is husked and dried samples are sent to Urbana for tests before the final certification of the corn, in fact, certification means close policing to see that you get pure hybrid corn and for your benefit and protection. It costs the grower money but you pay no more for certified Hybrid corn than any other Hybrid which is not certified.



Krug open pollinated corn after a severe wind storm. Notice the terrible condition of this corn compared with the 960 on the right side. Both withstood the same storm.

Certified Hybrid 543

(90 X HY) (R4 X TR)

A medium early maturing corn. A good single ear Hybrid well adapted to thinner types of soil. As you will notice from the yields of our Hybrid plot 543 was up near the top.

Price: No. 1 edge drop \$8.00 per bushel. Smaller edge grains \$6.50 per bushel. Large round grains \$5.00.

Good and Poor Hybrids

All Hybrids are not good. This you can see from the results of test plots all over the country.

First: In buying Hybrid corn buy from a reliable concern.

Second: Buy the best Hybrid for your locality or need.

Third: Buy only certified Hybrid corn. There are some good early Hybrids, also medium and late. If you are in a section where you can produce a later growing Hybrid which will use the entire season you have an opportunity of getting a much higher yield than by growing a small early Hybrid.

Iowealth 25B and 25C

We have both of these Hybrids which were produced just north of Normal, Illinois. Last year we sold quite a lot of Iowealth which gave wonderful results. We note in several county yield tests Iowealth was near the top. In Logan County on medium fertility level Iowealth was first and second on low fertility. Price on either of these two.

No. 1 edge drop \$8.00. Smaller edge drop \$6.50. Large round grains \$5.00.

KELLY'S THREE-WAY CROSS (KYD) X (TR X 317)

If you want a high yielding corn and want one which will stand up and at a low price we recommend this corn. In making this corn we use our Kelly's Yellow Dent as a female parent, a variety we have grown for 24 years and has always been one of the best. Our Kelly's Yellow Dent has been sack picked for 22 years. We have used it as a female parent in this cross, using TR X 317 as a pollinator. The TR imbred makes a large size ear and imbred 317 is one which roots down deep, often six to eight feet, which makes it withstand drought, wind and heat. The three female rows were detasseled just the same as our certified Hybrids and at the low price we are offering this corn it costs less than 50c per acre for seed. You cannot afford to plant open pollinated corn. All hand tipped and butted, shelled and double graded. Price: No. 1 for edge drop planter \$4.00 per bu. Smaller edge drop \$3.00 per bushel. Round grains, well graded, largest taken out, \$2.00 per bushel.



KB-100 Hybrid

A new Hybrid we are making which will be on the market in 1939 and proving to be an exceptionally good one. Notice how it stood up against wind which almost stripped it of leaves and tassels. Looks like a hail storm had hit it but only wind. On front page, top picture shows what happened to open pollinated corn in same field. In our Hybrid corn plot where we had seventeen different Hybrids this was only beaten by 960 by 1½ bushel per acre.

KELLY'S YELLOW DENT CORN



Kelly's Utility Type Corn

Kelly's Yellow Dent is a rich yellow colored ear, smooth dimple, dented, ten to twelve inches long, ends of ears well covered, easy to husk and stands up the best of any open pollinated corn we ever produced. Should stand up as it has been sack picked for twenty-two years up to this year. Matures in 105 to 110 days. A corn which will sprout and grow under adverse conditions when soil is wet and cold. Contains but little starch. Very strong in vigor and vitality. Price: No. 1 edge grains \$2.25 per bushel. Smaller edge grains \$1.50 per bushel.

This is a corn we have been growing for twenty-four years and one from which we are making some good imbeds for future Hybrids, originally from a Reid's Yellow Dent, (Reid's Yellow Dent being originated within six miles from San Jose and proved to be the most widely known corn in the world).

REID'S IMPROVED YELLOW DENT

A little larger eared corn and later maturing than our Kelly's Yellow Dent. Requires 120 days to mature. Some rougher but not a rough, starchy corn. Very good for silage, in fact has been accepted as the best silage corn produced. While it does not make as much bulk as some of the big watery silage varieties it does make more real food.

Price: No. 1 edge grains, \$2.25 per bushel. Smaller edge grains, \$1.50 per bushel.

KRUG

While Krug has some disadvantages, as being susceptible to chinch bugs and weak stalks, it has

proved to be a good early corn. Our Krug is very much the same type as our Kelly's Utility shows. Same price as Kelly's Utility.

GOLDEN GLOW 90 TO 100 DAYS

One of the best early varieties of corn, developed by Wisconsin Agriculture College and Wisconsin's leading open pollinated corn. Ears are rather short and compact, deep grain, deep yellow color, ears run a little rough, eight to ten inches long. Matures in Illinois in 90 to 100 days. Good for early hog feed or replanting.

Price: Edge drop only, \$2.50 per bushel.

This shows a picture we took in Virginia on our drive through the Blue Ridge Mountains, coming from Washington, D. C., across to Parkersburg, West Virginia. Note the white fog in the valley ahead. In some places the fog was so dense we could scarcely see to drive. A very interesting country although some sections are 100 years behind time. The eastern mountains are always covered with green while most of the Rocky Mountains are bleak and barren rock piles.

Quite an acreage of soy beans are grown in the Virginias and Carolinas for hay purposes.



SOY BEANS

Illinois is again the leading producer of soy beans, producing fully one-half of the entire crop of the United States. This year the crop was harvested in the best possible condition. Fall was ideal for the work. Practically all beans

being combined before being damaged in bad weather. Most of them stood up well which made good quality and high germination. We have two houses in the main producing section and in a position to furnish you excellent beans at a low price, any quantity you want.

Illini, Best All Purpose Bean

Illini is a rather small round yellow bean, about 3,000 to a pound. A variety developed by the Illinois Agriculture College several years ago and now the leading variety. We estimate fully 85% of all yellow beans produced in Illinois are Illini. Ten years ago Manchu was the leading variety, but this bean is grown but little now in our section.

cut for hay at the proper time is almost as good as the best hay varieties. Illini does not shatter badly, in fact will stand out all winter with but little loss. Matures in around 115 days.

Illini is a medium early bean. On average soil grows 30 to 36 inches high and stands up well, in fact, we think the best yellow bean ever produced. It is also the best combine bean. Also a very good hay bean. Experiments show when

DUNFIELD. We consider this one of our best yellow varieties. Larger than the Illini, about 2200 to lb., almost round, very light yellow color. This is Indiana's leading bean, being produced by their agricultural college at Purdue. Matures about as early as the Illini. Good combine bean, does not shatter out, stands late in the field.

MANCHU

One of the older varieties but still is grown in some sections where the advantages of the Illini are not known. We would advise buying Illini instead of Manchu. Manchu has a coarse stem branching like a little tree. Not as heavy a foliage as Illini and pops out much worse than either Illini or Dunfield. In central Illinois about five days later maturing than the Illini, maturing in around 120 days.

VIRGINIA

A medium size brown bean. Rather flat in shape.

Well adapted to southern one-half of Illinois. Farther north is used as a hay bean or ensilage bean. A fine stemmed, slightly vining type which grows from 36 to 48 inches long, rather late, taking 125 days to mature.

HAY MIXTURE

This mixture contains 50% black beans and 50% yellow. Black beans which are the best variety for hay do not stand up well as the yellow on account of the heavy foliage and light stems. By sowing yellow beans with the black they help to hold up the black beans and make much better hay.

BLACK BEANS

We have a very good supply of high grade black beans secured from south central Illinois. Black beans are preferred by most farmers for a hay

bean, having a finer stem and heavier leaf foliage, two essentials for a good hay bean.

Table 7—Effect of Inoculation on Composition and Yield of Manchu Soy Beans, University Farm, Urbana, 1924

	Yields		Protein content			
	Hay	Seed	Hay		Seed	
	Tons	Bu.	Per cent	Lbs. per ton	Per cent	Lbs. per ton
Inoculated	2.53	46.6 ¹	15.81	316.2	35.25	705
Not inoculated	1.78	34.7 ¹	14.62	292.4	31.05	621
Gain for inoculation.....	.75	11.9 ¹	1.19	23.8	4.20	84

These are facts which show a gain of 1500 lbs. per acre increase in hay and 11 9/10 bushels increase in seed by proper inoculation of seed. Also notice the increased protein content of hay.

Price of inoculation is less than half what it was three years ago. Kelly's dry inoculator for

soy beans or cow peas 5 bu. size 70 cents; 20 bu. size \$2.00. Kelly's jelly inoculator, 5 bu. size 70 cents. If you have your own beans send order for inoculation, or if you order beans include inoculation on order. Soy beans which are not inoculated are soil robbers and will not produce well.

COW PEAS

We are near one of the largest producing sections for cow peas, the western part of Mason County along the Illinois River where tens of thousands bushels of peas were produced this year. Cow Peas thrive on sandy soil where most other crops do but little. Wheat following a crop of cow peas often makes exceptionally good yields for poor sandy soils. The quality and yield

of peas was good this year. We are unable to quote on any straight varieties as there are very few straight peas of any kind grown in this section, many farmers claiming they do better where they grow mixed varieties than pure single varieties. Approximate price, subject to market change \$1.50 per bushel. See price list for latest quotation.

SEED OATS

Our seed oats are all very fine quality this year, bright, well cleaned, plump with high germination. Most of them being thrashed without

a drop of rain. Weight 32 to 37 pounds per bushel. Bagged in heavy burlap bags holding four bushel for which we charge 10c each.



Thrashing on one of the Kelly farms. We own our own thrashing machine and have enough men without having to hire extras for thrashing. We only thrash our own grain, so do not get it mixed with other varieties.

Wisconsin State Pride No. 7 Certified

This we consider our best oat. What we are offering is our own growing. Certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, showing a crop purity of 99.50, produces a goodly amount of straw which is a very stiff straw, stands up well and on account of the hard straw is affected less by chinch bugs than any oats we have. Medium early maturing, usually around the 15th of July. We bought the seed of these oats four years ago direct from the Wisconsin Agricultural College. For best results sow 2½ bushels per acre. Price, small lots, 55c per bu.; 25 to 100 bu., 50c per bu., all subject to market change.

Columbia Certified Oats

An oat which has proven to be one of the best. A very high yielding oat which stands up well, matures early, usually about July 8, ahead of the dry hot weather which so often ruins oats. We do not offer any late varieties of oats as we think you make a mistake by sowing late oats, especially where there is any danger of chinch bugs. They are also often ruined by hot weather, and if there are any chinch bugs (and looks as though there will be plenty in 1938) they go from wheat into these late oats and often ruin them before they are ripe. Price, small lots, 55c per bu.; 25 to 100 bu., 50c. Bags holding four bushel charged at 15c each.

KANOTA. Very large grain oats. Best for mill or feed purposes, often weighing 40 lbs. per bushel. This oat, like spring wheat in one respect, must be seeded early in order to produce a good crop. Produces medium heavy straw as well as high yielder of grain. Small lots, 50c; 25 to 100 bu., 45c.

GOPHER. One of the highest yielding of all varieties. Medium early maturing. Medium straw which is very stiff. Stands up when other oats go flat. One of the best varieties to grow. Price, small lots, 50c bu.; 25 bu. or more, 45c bu. A white oat.

IOWAR. A good variety of white oats. Stands up well. Produces a fair amount of straw. Usually ripens in this section about the 7th of July. Price, small lots, 50c bu.; 25 bu. or more, 45c bu. Bagged four bushels to a bag for which we charge 10 cents each.

HOLLAND DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Holland grown black Dwarf Essex Rape is by far the best to sow. While we import both from Holland and Japan we bought 90% of our supply from Holland this year, early in the season at harvest time at a price but little more than the price of the Japanese grown seed. Holland Rape has a broad leaf and makes a much heavier growth than the Japanese. Few farmers realize that rape seed has almost the same proportion of food value as alfalfa.

BUCKWHEAT

The last two years we have sold a lot of Buckwheat for seed which has proven to be a good emergency crop. Buckwheat can be seeded the latest of any crop and still mature, making a crop in

60 days. Chinch bugs will not bother buckwheat which is almost a sure crop. Yields 20 to 35 bu. per acre, usually sells for about the same price as wheat. Seed buckwheat is very low in price this year on account of large crop being produced in our section.

SILVER HULL. Best variety. Has a grain of silver color hull. Earliest and best producer. Price, small lots, \$1.30; 25 to 100 bu., \$1.25.

JAPANESE. A larger berry, black color hull. Some late maturing. Price, small lots, \$1.25; 25 to 100 bushels, \$1.20.

MIXED BUCKWHEAT. Very hard to get pure seed but there is not much difference in the yield and price. Price, small lots, \$1.20; 25 to 100 bushels, \$1.25.



Wisconsin State Pride No. 7
Grown by Kelly Seed Co. 5 foot high
and notice how they stand up.

RED CLOVER

Last year we had a very small crop of red clover but nothing as short as the '37 crop which was one of the smallest ever produced in the United States, in fact we have been in the seed business for thirty-three years and do not know of any time when the crop was as small. Usually there is some carry over, but this year practically no carry over and in some places whole counties with no clover seed at all. Last year we were able to secure something like 3,000 bushel of high grade red clover seed from southwestern Illinois but this year have been able to buy less than 200 bushel in the state.

Practically all of our red clover seed was bought in Idaho this year, very fine quality and

big plump purple berries. Some red clover in Idaho made as much as ten bushel per acre. If you are going to use any red clover this year we would advise placing your order immediately on receipt of this catalog. There is no other legume which will take the place of red clover. Many try to supplant it with sweet clover on soil not adapted for growing of sweet clover and lose their crop or get a very poor stand. For best results sow 6 to 7 pounds per acre of good clean seed. With the high cost of seed this year we would advise waiting until danger of freezing is past. For price see yellow price list enclosed.

Part of the 140 head of cattle we are feeding this winter. By feeding cattle, making a lot of manure and sowing legumes on all our wheat ground, we keep our land in a good state of fertility. White faces, clover, alfalfa and Hybrid corn make good combinations.



IMPORTED RED CLOVER

Last year was the first year we ever sold imported red clover. Owing to the extreme scarcity of the crop we imported quite a lot of seed. The first importations were from Poland which we found to be only fair grade and to contain some weed seed, requiring some very careful cleaning. Our later importations were from Hungary which we found to be much better, both in quality and being much freer of weeds.

All clover coming from Europe is badly infested with buckhorn, but with our new buckhorn mill (picture of which you see in this catalog) will take it all out, in fact, we have cleaned up clover seed which contained as much as 5,000 buckhorn to a pound with this mill until it showed a purity of 99:90 and not a buckhorn in it. In buying imported red clover we would advise buying only from someone who had such equipment to remove the buckhorn.

On one of our own farms we sowed four acres of Poland grown red clover, four acres of seed from Hungary and the balance of the forty in Idaho

grown seed. All came up very nicely, all three almost a perfect stand. However, we did notice in the growth of the Poland seed it was not as heavy as the Hungarian. Neither was the Hungarian as heavy a growth as the Idaho. Later in the fall when the three of these headed out we found the Polish seed headed at a height of only about 10 to 12 inches. The Hungarian seed from 12 to 15 inches. While the Idaho seed headed out at a height of from 12 to 18 inches, also by this time making a much heavier growth than either of the imported varieties. However, the Hungarian gave very good results and with the difference in cost the Hungarian showed up very well, but the Polish seed we would not recommend any to sow, even though it is stained green as many other adapted strains.

There is a lot of seed coming out of southern Europe which must be stained red, not adapted to our country at all and best to pass these up entirely. Our imported seed is all well recleaned which shows a 99:50 or better purity, having a good germination. For price see yellow price list enclosed.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

Most of the Mammoth red clover this year came from Michigan and Indiana, practically none being produced in Illinois this year. While Mammoth Clover usually sells for \$1.00 per bushel more than medium red you will notice we are quoting both at the same price. Mammoth Clover seed is best where used as a fertilizer, making a much heavier growth

than the medium red and easier to get a stand.

Mammoth seems to be better adapted to thin acid or sandy soils than red clover, but of course will do best on good rich soil containing a lot of lime. For best results be sure to inoculate with Kelly's Jelly Inoculator. For price see yellow price list enclosed.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Practically all of our Alsike Clover this year came from Ohio where they had a fairly good crop. Quality of all alsike this year not quite as good as last year which was the best crop ever produced. This year quality and germination is good but color does not look so bright. Alsike is very good to use in a

pasture or hay mixture. Makes very fine quality of hay and often stands over several years without re-seeding. There are many more seeds of alsike in a pound than red clover which makes it go farther, a bushel being ample for ten acres. For price see yellow price list enclosed.



This picture was taken on one of our farms where we cut more than two tons per acre of good stubble hay from seed seeded on the wheat last spring. We seldom sow anything as a fertilizer except our clover mixture which gives much better results than sowing any one clover. This hay makes fine feed for cattle during the winter. If not cut for hay makes a lot of good fall pasture. This was on rich black swamp land which should produce 100 bushels per acre Hybrid corn next year.

Clover Mixture—A Three Story Crop

We have found from experience that a clover mixture makes a better fertilizer to turn under than any other clover crop. Will also produce more pasture or hay. We ourselves never sow a single clover, always using this mixture unless we want to use it for pasture alone then we use the pasture mixture, but we find for fall pasture clover mixture is even better than the pasture mixture.

We can also sell you this clover mixture at a lower price than we can the straight clovers, as often during the season we are able to buy mixed clover such as sweet clover and red clover at a much better price than if it was straight varieties.

This is strictly a three story crop. The Lespedeza and Alsike grows thick and close to the ground. Red clover grown a little higher above the alsike

and the sweet clover grows above the red clover making a good three story crop. In our clover mixture we now use ten pounds to a bushel of Illinois grown Korean Lespedeza. While this does not make a big growth it is a very hardy plant. Will stand heat and drought better than any other legume and comes in late in the fall.

We sell this mixture 60 pounds to the bushel. It consists of the following:

- 15 lbs. Red Clover
- 10 lbs. Alsike
- 15 lbs. Sweet Clover
- 10 lbs. Alfalfa
- 10 lbs. Korean Lespedeza

Approximate price subject to change **\$15.00 bu.**
See yellow price list enclosed for price.



A picture taken in Maryland which shows some timbered country and the old stake and rail fence. These meadows, mostly timothy, many of them second crop, came up showing weeds of many kinds.

TIMOTHY

Timothy is very cheap this year and more of it should be used. While it is not much of a fertilizer it is a good thing to sow a small amount (2 or 3 quarts per acre) in with the other seeds which will hold up clover, keep it from lodging, falling down and molding. 1937 crop of timothy one of the best quality crops ever produced clean, plump berries and very high germination. A little timothy in clover or alfalfa meadow or pasture often-times prevents bloat in cattle. For price see yellow sheet enclosed.

ALFALFA

(Truly the Mortgage Lifter)

Ten acres of good alfalfa will pay better on the farm than anything else you can grow. Alfalfa is not hard to grow if you put it in as

it should be put in. There is no use in trying to grow alfalfa if you do not have a good sweet soil. Better save your money than waste it by trying to produce alfalfa on land not adapted for the production of alfalfa. This year we had one of the smallest alfalfa seed crops in the northwest for many years. Last year was short but this year practically nothing in Montana, Dakota's and Wyoming, where we usually buy most of our alfalfa seed.

The crop in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma was also very short, although there was a good crop in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and southern California, seed which is not adapted to our section and which we do not offer for sale. We purchased most of our alfalfa seed this year from Idaho where the alfalfa crop was a fair yield and good quality.

Buy Only Verified Origin Seed

With a shortage of northwestern alfalfa and a surplus of southwestern seed it is very essential to buy only verified origin seed. Every bag of our seed is verified origin but we use verified tags only on the best grades which is sealed and tagged.

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

A good common alfalfa at a low price which can be used where you want a stand only two or three years. Many use alfalfa now in a crop rotation and here is where Oklahoma comes in to good advantage. For price see yellow price list enclosed.

KANSAS ALFALFA

Kansas grown alfalfa does well over the entire corn belt, in fact we have seen in state experiment plots where fields have stood over for several years, Kansas showing up exceptionally good. We found this to be true as far north as the Wisconsin Agriculture station at Madison. The demand for Kansas alfalfa has grown

HARDY NORTHWESTERN ALFALFA

This is our biggest seller and where a good hardy alfalfa is required does well. Most of our seed this year came from a section in northwestern Nebraska which is free of dodder and noxious weeds. Some of our northwestern comes from Idaho, South Dakota and Utah.

NORTHWESTERN GRIMM

This alfalfa comes from the same sections as the hardy northwestern common but from fields seeded to Affadavit Grimm, many of them fifteen to twenty years ago. Very good and moderately priced.

IDAHO GRIMM

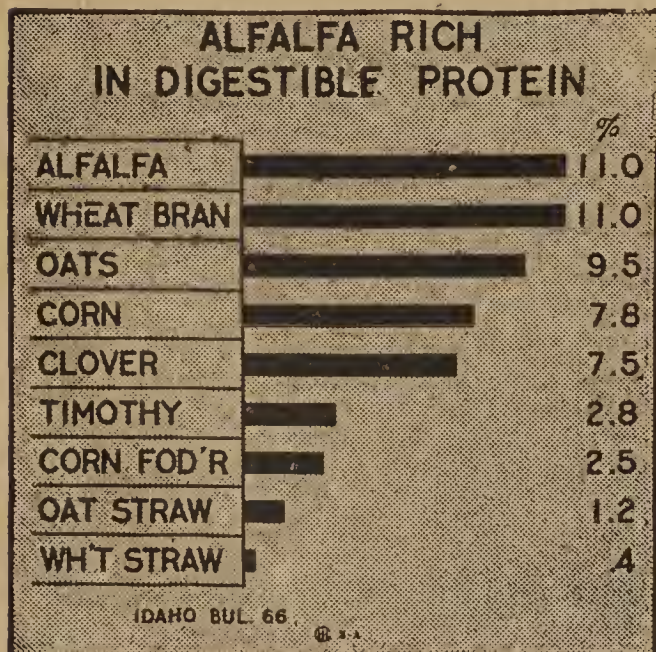
Grown in a high altitude where cold is much more severe than in our corn belt section. Much of it in the same latitude as in Montana where we formerly bought most of our alfalfa but this year almost a failure.

MONTANA GRIMM

We have only a limited supply of Montana grown Grimm, very fine quality, clean, free of weeds and very hardy.

IDAHO BLUE TAG CERTIFIED GRIMM

The best of the certified crop. In order to be certified must be 99:50 or better pure, plump, free of noxious weeds and of good color. Prices on all alfalfa on yellow price sheet enclosed.



From the chart above you can see the value of alfalfa.

until it now commands a price almost equal to northwestern grown seed.

Blackfoot Blue Tag Idaho Grimm

Idaho Grimm alfalfa was first grown in Idaho by the founder of the Blackfoot Association who was also president of this organization for many years, he going from Pawnee, Illinois, to Idaho more than forty years ago. This seed is all grown, cleaned and marketed by the Blackfoot Growers Association of Blackfoot, Idaho, who has made a specialty of providing hardy Grimm alfalfa for almost forty years.

Black Hill No. 12

A very hardy strain of alfalfa which has been produced for many years in the Black Hills of Dakota and northern Nebraska. A strain of alfalfa which in many cases gives better results than Grimms. Our stock of this is limited as there was very little seed in this producing section and we have never had enough of this to go through a season.

Cossack Alfalfa Best Most Wilt Resistant

After three years of wilt disease Cossack showed 14 plants to square yard. Grimm 7.

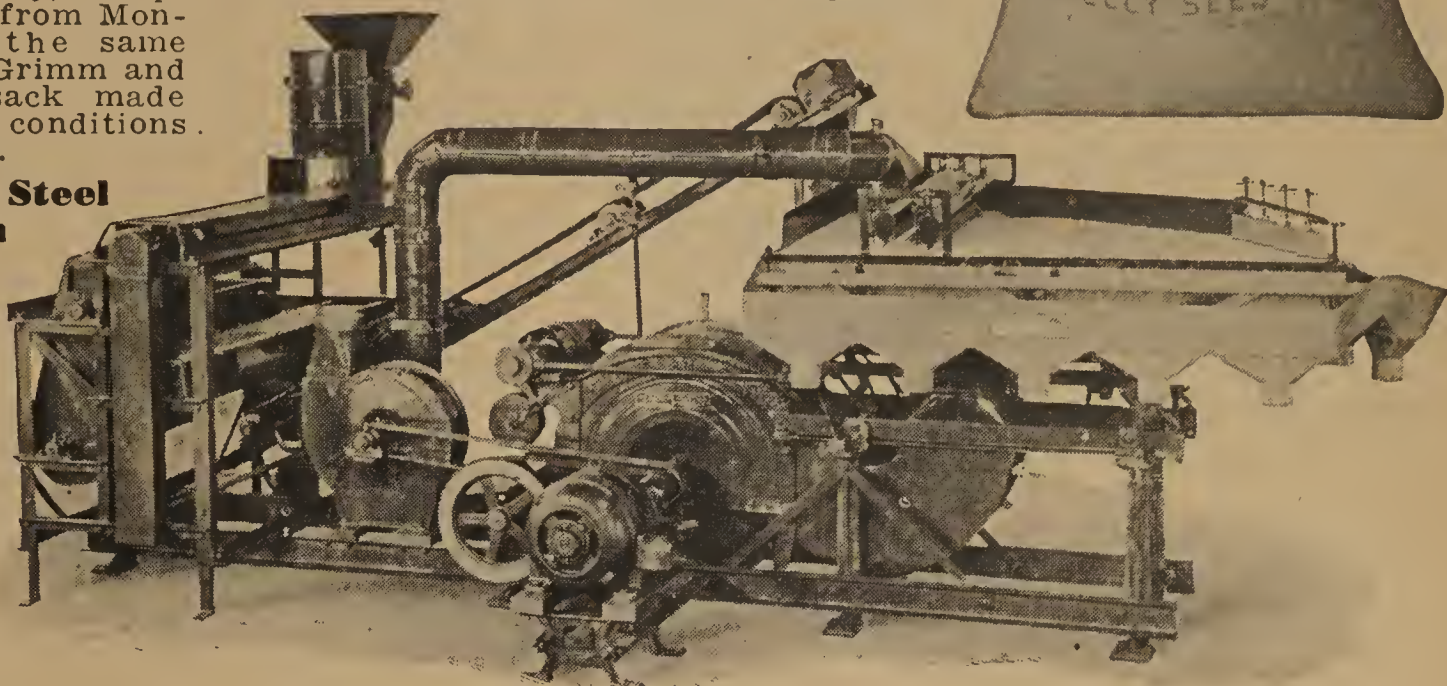
After 4 years, Cossack showed 8 plants to square yard, Grimm 3.

After 5 years, Cossack 4, while Grimm only showed one plant to 2 square yards.

As you will note, Cossack proved to be one of the best varieties of alfalfa, being very hardy, wilt resistant and a high yielder of hay. We ourselves use Cossack almost exclusively, except the Kansas for short rotation. We have found in buying alfalfa from Montana and Wyoming the same ranchers who had both Grimm and Cossack, that the Cossack made seed under adverse conditions where the Grimm failed.

New Sutton Steel & Steel Combined Buckhorn and Gravity Mill

The greatest mill made to finish cleaning seeds. Will remove noxious weed seeds no other mill will separate. This mill installed at Peoria. We have same kind at San Jose, without the buckhorn attachment.



With this mill we can take out Buckhorn and most all the dead grains. If you have some good clover seed, medium or mammoth containing buckhorn we will clean it up for \$1.00 per bu. in small lots, or 85c per bu. if you have 25 bu. or more. This mill will also remove green foxtail, or pigeon grass from clover and alfalfa.

Dodder and Dock machine. We also have installed at Peoria one of the new Rice Dodder and Dock mills. If you have clover or alfalfa seed containing these noxious weed seeds, we will remove them for \$1.00 per bu.

Key to Cut of Weed Seeds

1, bracted plantain; 2, black seeded plantain; 3, rag weed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, heal-all; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn; rounded face-grooved face, shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.



Noxious Weed Seeds Found in Clover, Alfalfa and Other Farm Seeds

GRADES OF SEED

In cleaning seed, we get 6 grades but sell only three of these which are as follows—

KELLY'S BEST, is the best grade of seed, testing 99.40 or better pure, no noxious weeds, all large plump grains, a grade of seed considerably above the average. For price, see page 35.

FULL VALUE grade is a good grade of seed, testing

99.00% or better pure, not as large grains or as plump, but more seeds to the pound. No noxious tag.

FAIR grade. This is a good grade of seed for the price. Smaller grains and possibly some brown seed but very few dead grains as our gravity mill removes most all of these seeds.

Will comply with your state seed law. Will test 96 or better.



OUR PEORIA STORE

Located at 116-118 So. Washington St., 1½ blocks from court house square. Glad to have you make this your headquarters when in our city.

SWEET CLOVER

Crop very short in the United States. Practically nothing in Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois or the western part of the Dakotas, but a fair crop in eastern Dakotas, Red River Valley and Minnesota. Canada also produced a good crop this year which has held the sweet clover seed market down probably \$2.00 per bushel. At the low price this year there is going to be an enormous demand and we would recommend ordering at once.

One acre of good stand of sweet clover will produce as much nitrogen as sixteen loads of manure, as much phosphorus as 250 pounds of phosphate and as much potassium as is contained in 133 pounds of potash, all this for a cost of about \$1.25 per acre for seed, besides you may get a lot of good fall pasture. Plow sweet clover under early the next spring before it makes any top growth, as this top growth has no fertility value, but the plant food is transported from the root to the top.

Amount of Sweet Clover to Sow

Much sweet clover is seeded too thin. You get only half a stand, other half weeds, results most of your money wasted.

Different soils require different rates of seedings to get a stand.

If you have good, rich, black soil, a bushel of sweet clover seed to six or seven acres will give you a stand. If you have thin land, insufficient lime, better put a bushel on five to six acres.

If your soil shows acid and never has been limed, better buy mammoth red clover and mix in some Lespedeza seed with it. Lespedeza is so very cheap this year, it will pay to use more of it.

BE SURE TO INOCULATE

All legumes should be inoculated, but sweet clover and alfalfa, it is absolutely necessary for good results. The cost is small and returns pay you big interest.

Giant Lespedeza

This is a strain of Lespedeza which produces fully twice as much feed as the common Korean and will produce much farther north. Grows almost as tall as alfalfa on good soil. For three years this seed has been produced by a grower for us who lives about 30 miles northwest of Peoria, Ill. This strain ripens seed this far north every year. We take his entire crop and ask you to try some of this lespedeza. Price, 25c lb. Some are charging \$1.00 per pound for the same strain.

Big White Biennial Best

Produces the heaviest top growth, also develops a large root system, often going down several feet in the subsoil bringing up valuable plant food from the subsoil below.

It has the power to break up hard soil, make it much more productive, making more life, and allows better soil circulation.

See Price List for Prices

Do Not Cut or Pasture Sweet Clover Early in the Fall

Cutting sweet clover early first fall or pasturing it close very greatly reduces its growth and fertilizing value the following spring. Sweet clover cut September 9th had only 340 lbs. of dry matter per acre in the tops on May 13th the following spring and 140 lbs. in the roots while sweet clover cut November 2nd had 2,370 lbs. in the top and 980 lbs. in the roots. The following figures from the Ohio experimental station gives dry matter in lbs. per acre on May 13th and the tops and roots

Date of Cutting	Dry Weight,	
	Top	Roots
September 9th	340 lbs.	140 lbs.
September 25th	1,230 lbs.	620 lbs.
November 2nd	2,370 lbs.	980 lbs.
Not cut in fall.....	2,170 lbs.	990 lbs.

For Prices on All Sweet Clover, See Yellow Price List

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover has some characteristics which the other sweet clovers do not have. One is that it is the hardiest of all sweet clovers. You can get a stand of the yellow blossom much easier than with any other kind. It grows a lower, bushier plant than the big white, produces fine hay

and is especially good to mix with the big white for pasture. Matures about two weeks earlier than the big white but not nearly so early as the Grundy. Sow same quantity as big white. For price see price list enclosed.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

A hardy variety which originated in Grundy County, Illinois. White blossom, grows about 4 ft. high. Produces an enormous quantity of seed. On some soil where sweet clover grows rapidly and makes too much of a growth in small grains making harvesting difficult, many prefer this variety.

Can be sown later in the season than other varieties as it requires a shorter growing period. All Grundy County sweet clover is northern Illinois grown, most of it coming from Grundy County, Ill. It does not have as hard seed coat as the Big White and is often sown without being scarified.

Korean Lespedeza

A southern clover which is highly recommended for poor thin land, where you cannot grow alfalfa, sweet clover or red clover successfully. Will grow on acid soils, where other clovers will not grow, but does best on a good soil, the same as any other plant.

We have had considerable experience in growing Lespedeza, and find it has a place in a clover or pasture mixture, even as far north as Peoria, Ill.

When the sun burns everything up, along in July, August and early September, this is where a Lespedeza does best, furnishing a lot of feed at a time when most needed.

In buying Lespedeza, be sure to buy seed free of Dodder, dock and other noxious weed seeds. It is almost impossible to clean weed seeds out of unhulled Lespedeza. We have some excellent seed, testing 99.20, no noxious. All our Lespedeza is Illinois grown. Prices very low this year. Price, \$2.00 bu.

TREAT ALL SEED CORN WITH SEMESAN JR.

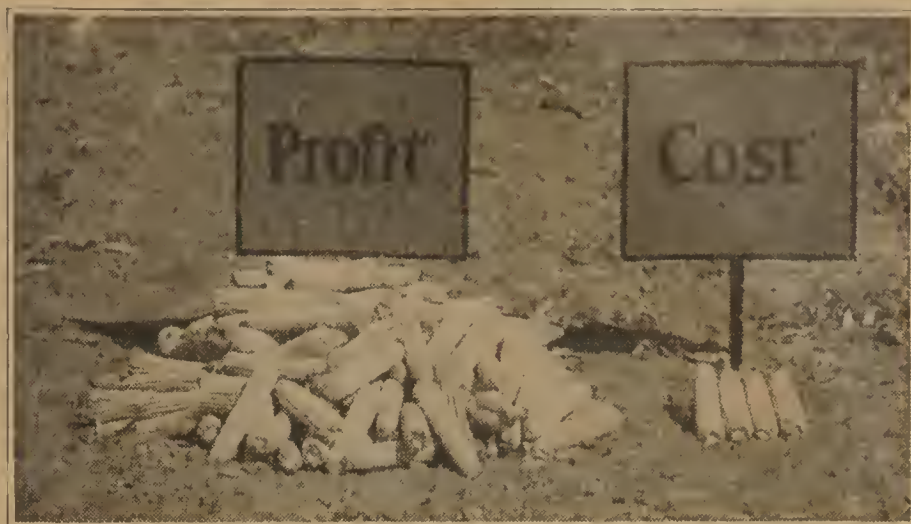
Reduces the seed rotting, permits earlier planting, improves stand, increases yield. In actual tests in 26 out of 28 farm tests in 20 counties, including four of the largest corn growing states, New Improved Semesan Jr. increased the yield $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre. Think of these increased yields at a cost of less than 2c per acre. Common sense tells you not to plant a grain of corn which is not treated.

According to Illinois Agricultural College the average increase yields in northern two-thirds of Illinois has been about three bushel per acre. All of our Hybrid seed corn is treated with Semesan Jr. at no extra cost. Open pollinated corn will be treated for 20c per bushel.

4 oz. can treats 2 bushel, costs you 30c

1 lb. can treats 8 bushel, costs you 75c

Seed can be treated weeks in advance, in fact if you want to carry seed corn from one year to the next we would advise treating it with Semesan Jr.



IMPROVED CERESAN

(New treatment for treating oats and barley)

The cost of this has also been greatly reduced, costing now only about one-fifth what it did two years ago. Increases the yield from 2 to 5 bushel per acre. In 65 tests over a three year period New Improved Ceresan treated oats out-yielded untreated oats by 3.2 bushel per acre or over 18%.

1 lb. which treats 32 bushel now only costs...70c

5 lb. can which treats 160 bushel.....\$3.00

You not only increase the yields this much by using Improved Ceresan but you also increase the quality of the crop.

Send for seed treating chart. Free.

GRADES OF SEED CORN

In grading our hybrid corn, we get six grades, but sell only three grades. No. 1 grade is the best graded, being the even size large flat grains for edge drop planters. No. 2 grade is also for edge drop but grains are smaller which goes farther and preferred by many at the difference in price, this grade goes farther, will usually plant nine acres or more.

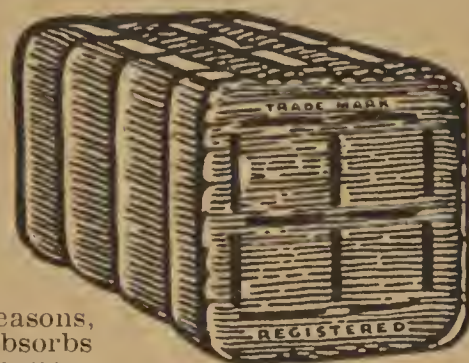
The third grade is the round grains, but not the largest as these are sold for commercial corn.

On our open pollinated corn which is so cheap this year, we sell only the two edge drop grades. No. 1 for \$2.25 per bu. and No. 2 for \$1.50.

PREMIER SWEDISH PEAT MOSS

Years ago we imported large shipments of German peat moss, but for the past several seasons, we have imported Swedish moss which we find to be much better. Swedish peat moss absorbs $13\frac{1}{2}$ times its weight, German $10\frac{1}{2}$. Less woody material, ash content, Swedish, 1.03, German, 1.68, 22 to 23 bu. Price per bale, \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bale, \$1.85.

Horticultural peat moss, one of the best humus fertilizers for lawn, shrubs and flowers, bale, \$3.00. Small bale, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a bale, \$1.85.



SEED POTATOES

We are headquarters for good Northern Grown Seed Potatoes. Most of our potatoes coming from Northern North Dakota, about 40 miles from the Canadian line. All black dirt potatoes. Do you know seed potatoes from black dirt soil will often produce twice as many potatoes as seed from sand land. Possibly, in the past, you have planted good looking potatoes which failed to produce. Black dirt potatoes usually cost more, but are worth more.



EARLY TRIUMPHS. The earliest kind of a potato, sometimes called Six Weeks potato, reddish in color, almost round with a smooth skin. Not a main crop potato, but a few should always be planted for early use. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$1.85.

RURAL NEW YORKER. A good main crop potato, oblong in shape with two rather flat sides, smooth white skin, eyes very inconspicuous, a very high yielding variety. A potato which is adapted to most all soils. It is easily grown, a good keeper and all in all is one of the best you can grow. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$3.65.

Semesan Bel for Potatoes

Semesan Bel by controlling diseases which sap the vitality of seed potatoes, gives the seeds a chance to germinate quickly, producing sprouts of healthy vigor from which grow increased yields of clean healthy plants and tubers.

Apply to whole or cut seed potatoes either as a dry powder or dip.

Four ounces treats 15 bushels of potatoes. Price, 45c; 1 lb. treats 60 bushels, cost \$1.50.

EARLY OHIO. Red River Ohio potatoes are the best all around variety you can grow. No doubt there are more Red River Ohio potatoes grown than all others added together. This cut shows a typical sample with blunt ends, oblong in shape, with medium eyes, rather dark smooth skin. Price, \$1.75 per bag of 100 lbs. Certified, \$2.00.

IRISH COBBLERS. Grown in the Red River Valley. First grown in the east by New Jersey and New York truckers for fancy hotel trade that required white potatoes. It is almost a pure white potato, round with rough sides, eyes deeper than the Ohio. The Cobbler is one of the highest yielding potatoes and for a medium late potato it cannot be excelled, always cooking up dry and mealy. Price per 100 lb. bag, \$1.60. Certified, \$1.85.

SEMESAN BEL

**Yields Increased 10%
32% Less Disease in Potatoes
Prevents Scab and Decay**

"The increase in yield from Improved Semesan Bel was about 20%. I also treated some of my seed with hot formaldehyde and I am convinced that Improved Semesan Bel is much better," writes one of our growers.



CLIPPER MILLS

Every farmer should own a good fanning mill. A good fanning mill will pay for itself in a short time by being able to clean up small lots or odd lots of seed which can be used to good advantage. This is especially true in handling soy beans and cow peas. Soy beans can be recleaned and the split beans are worth 85c per bu. for feed or can be sold for milling purposes at this price. If the split beans are left in your seed they are a total loss. Wheat, oats and barley should also be cleaned before planting. You will get an even stand, a better crop will be produced as the small seeds will be taken out which possibly would germinate but will not produce a good plant.

From our 31 years' experience in the seed business, we have found that the clipper mill will do better work than any other. We are state agents for the clipper line of mills, buying these in car lots of from 75 to 100 mills in a car.

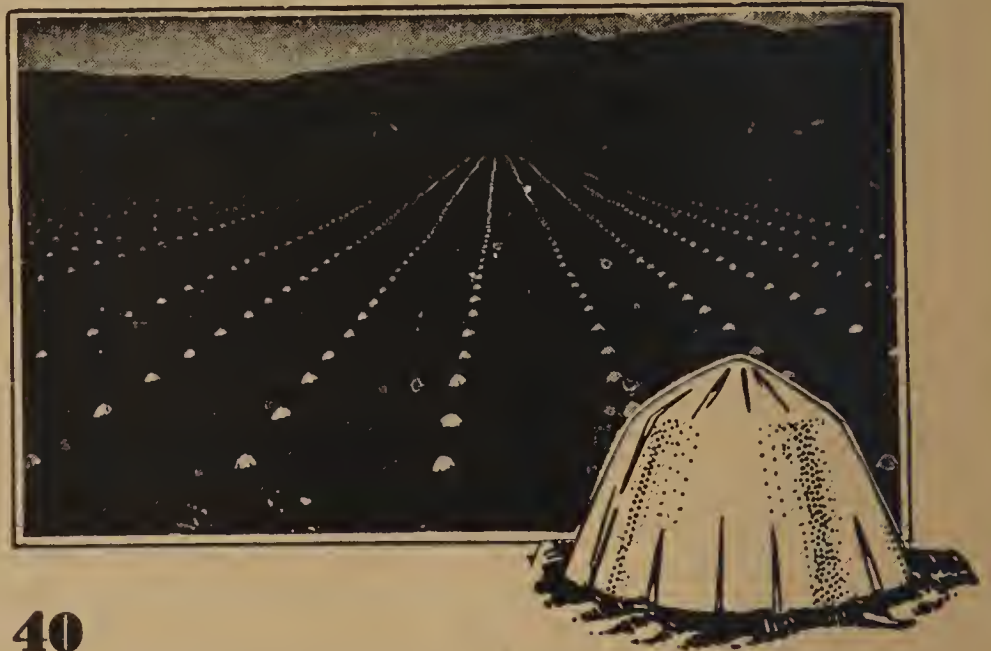
Clipper mills are made in many sizes for different uses. Farmers' mills are in two sizes. No. 1 "B" which cleans about 10 bu. of clover seed per hour, complete with 12 sieves, \$42.50. No. 2 "B" which cleans 15 bu. of clover seed per hour, complete with 12 sieves and drive pulley for use with gas engine or motor, \$50.00.

If you have a dealer in your town who stocks clipper mills, buy from him. If you have no dealer in your section, send your order to us. We do not ship mills into a town where we have a dealer.

HOT CAPS

These as you will notice from cut are miniature hot houses which protect plants from frost, wind, driving rains, insects and ground crusting. Hotcaps not only protect the plants, but makes them grow faster, increasing yield and an earlier market. They cost only about a penny and more than pays the little expense.

Prices, express or parcel post prepaid: 100 caps, \$1.50; 250 caps, \$3.00; \$9.75 per 1,000. 250 hot caps, one setter and tamper, \$3.65. 100 hot caps, one setter and one tamper, \$2.25. Germaco garden setter, 50c. Standard Germaco Steel Setter and tamper, \$1.50.



BLACK LEAF 40

Is a powerful and effective insecticide which contains 40 per cent nicotine. A by-product of the tobacco plant. Kills aphids, thrips, and leaf rollers. May be used as spray against all insects. Recommended by florists and entomologists. The best thing to use on roses and shrubbery as it kills any insect that feeds on the leaves.

One of the new and best way to rid your chickens of lice is to paint your roosts with Black Leaf "40". Ounce paints 13 feet of roosts; 5 oz. 75 ft. and lb. 200 ft. Oz. bottle 30c; 5 oz. bottle \$1.00; lb. bottle \$2.25; 2 lb. tin \$3.25; 5 lb. tin \$5.85; 10 lb. tin \$10.60.



New Life for Your Garden, Lawn or Shrubbery—VIGORO

VIGORO is a condensed plant food, containing five times as much food as sheep manure. It is odorless, contains no weed seed and easy to apply. Directions in every bag. Send for booklet on "How to Make a Fine Lawn with VIGORO."

Use it on your lawn, flowers and shrubbery. Increases yield and quality of your garden. 25 lb. bag \$1.50; 50 lb. bag \$2.50; 100 lb. bag \$4.00. We prepay freight to station in Illinois on 100 lbs. or more.

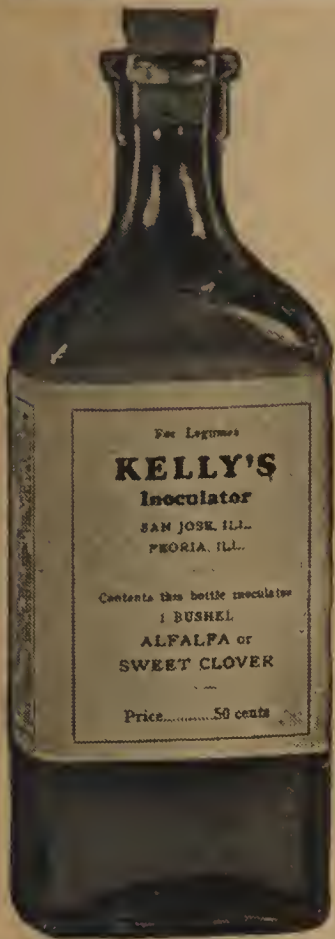
FERTILIZERS

Florist's Ground Bone Meal, 100 lb. Bag...\$2.50
Sheep Manure, 100 lb. Bag..... 1.95
Sheep Manure, 50 lb. Bag..... 1.10

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. Best thing you can use for lawn and shrubs. 100 lb. bag, \$3.25; 25 lb. bag, \$1.75; 10 lb. bag, 85c.

SWIFT'S RED STEER FERTILIZER 125 lbs. in bag.

4-16-4—\$3.00 bag\$42.00 ton
4- 8-8—\$2.85 bag 37.50 ton
0-8-24—\$3.00 bag 45.00 ton
2-12-6—\$2.75 bag 37.00 ton
20% Super-phosphate, 0-20-0,
\$2.10 bag 32.00 ton



Kelly's Inoculators

(In bottles)

is a wet inoculator having a jelly base. Also have the same bacteria in humus base but prefer the jelly medium to all others. We have come to this conclusion after years of experimenting with both wet and dry inoculators.

Kelly Inoculator is made for us under our own label, by a reliable manufacturer at Urbana, Ill., and can be depended upon to give excellent results.

This culture meets all the requirements as to method of manufacture and application as laid down by the United States Department of Agriculture and various agricultural colleges. Apply to seed with water, and plant as quickly thereafter as possible. Directions on every bottle.

Always inoculate legume seeds before planting is a good rule to follow. Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Soy Beans—all of these should be inoculated. Inoculation enables the plants to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil. It makes for bigger yield of forage and seed, for better quality in the crop (higher protein content), and the soil is enriched in nitrogen and organic matter. Don't risk crop failures or soil depletion by failure to inoculate. It simply does not pay to neglect this.

PRICES

Special prices on large quantities

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Clovers

1 bushel size	35c
2½ bushel size	75c
4-2½ bushel size or more.....	70c

Soy Beans and Cowpeas

2 bushel size	35c
5 bushel size	70c
5-5 bushel size or more.....	65c

Kelly's Humus Inoculator

This bacteria is grown in a moist humus which proves ideal for this purpose. Some prefer this form of inoculator as it is very easy to apply, especially for soy beans. The humus is in a fine black dust form, just enough moisture in it for good growth of the bacteria.

PRICES

Same as the jelly inoculator with additional sizes as follows for soy beans:

10 bushel size.....\$1.15

25 bushel size.....\$2.00



Exceptionally Good Buys

We again want to call your attention to our three way cross corn. At the price we are offering this corn **\$4.00** per bu. for No. 1 grade, **\$3.00** for No. 2, medium edge grains, and **\$2.00** for the medium round grains. This makes a cost of from **25c** to less than **50c** per acre for this corn which will stand up and make a high yield, the two things you want. In making this cross we used our Kelly's Yellow Dent as a female parent, which has been sack picked for 24 years, and used as a pollinator the single cross

TRX 317, detasselling the three female rows.

Why take a chance on open pollinated corn when this corn will increase your yields 5 to 10 bu. per acre and will stand up. The ears set on a short shank, close to the stalk which makes it good for mechanical pickers.

In buying any hybrid, be sure to buy a short shanked corn if you expect to use a picker. Some leading, or have been leading hybrids have long shanks which shear off by a picker.

Lower Priced Alfalfa and Sweet Clover

In grading alfalfa over our big mill which we show on page 11 we get six grades. The fourth or fair grade as we call it has a lot of good seed in it, but often smaller seeds, and some brown seeds.

Per Bu.

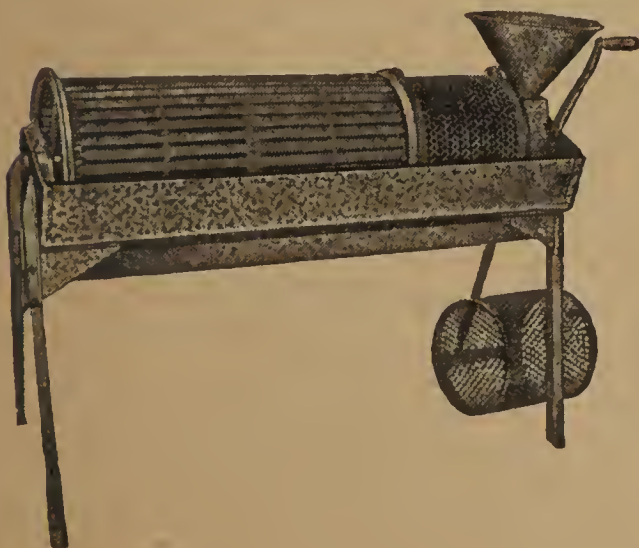
Oklahoma grown purity 95% or better.....	\$10.00
Kansas grown purity 95% or better.....	12.00
Hardy No. Western 95% or better.....	15.00
Hardy No. Western Grimm 95% or better.....	17.00
Cossack & Dakota No. 12 95% or better.....	18.00

The purity is good because this machine removes most all the weed seeds from this grade.

We have limited quantities of this grade of seed which we offer at the following prices:

Sweet clover, big white 95% or better.....	\$ 5.00
Medium red clover 90% or better.....	15.00
Mammoth red clover 90% or better.....	15.00
Alsike clover 90% or better.....	12.50

Samples will be mailed on request.



MORECORN Seed Corn Grader

These graders are made in several different sizes but the one we show, the No. 2 is the best for the small producer. Grades six bushel per hour. Takes out the small round grains, narrow grains and pointed grains, also thick irregular shape. Not only eliminates the butt and tip kernels but takes out all the uneven and odd shape kernels found throughout the ear. The slotted sieves forming the rotary circle of the Morecorn Grader are corrugated similar to the face of a wash board. Turns every kernel on its edge. This insures accurate grading as to width. Every kernel must pass inspection. **Price, \$12.00 F.O.B. Peoria.** For larger size write for prices.

SCALECIDE



We are distributors for Scalecide in this section, buying by the car load. Once used, always used, as a complete dormant spray. The delayed dormant spray with Scalecide controls scale of all kinds, aphids, pear thrips, leaf miner, case bearer, leaf roller, bud moth and canker. In addition to this the use of Scalecide year after year greatly invigorates the tree. Does not injure even the eyes. No burning, is non-poisonous, saves half the cost of spraying. Does its entire work in 30 minutes. Is not affected by rains like Lime-Sulphur. No clogging of sprayer.

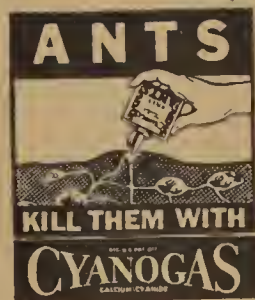
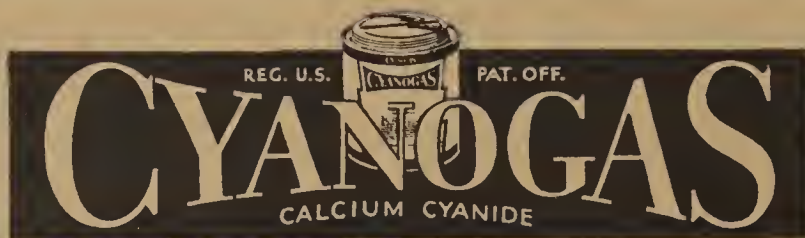
WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years, spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulphur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the part sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur—in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers—or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide Prolongs the Life of Your Sprayer

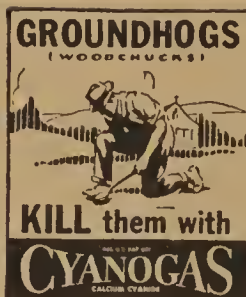
Price: 50-gallon barrel \$22.50; 30-gallon barrel \$16.00; 15-gallon drum \$10.00. In addition to these prices a deposit of \$3.00 for 50 gallon, \$2.50 for 30 gallon and \$2.00 for 15 gallon drum is required, to be paid back to you on return of drum. 10-gallon can \$8.50; 5-gallon can \$5.00. Freight prepaid to your station on above quantities. Special prices on large lots. One gallon cans \$1.35; 1 quart can 50c.

SULFOCIDE—A Better Summer Spray

A powerful summer fungicide for fruit, vegetables and flowers. Best for the control of apple scab, brown moth in peaches and other serious diseases. One of the best summer sprays is to take one gallon of Sulfocide, two lbs. of Kayso and four lbs. of arsenate of lead. Always follow these directions in mixing. Put in Kayso first, arsenate second and Sulfocide last. This makes 200 gallons of spray material at a cost of about \$4.00, which is cheaper than home made Bordo and much better. Price: Quart 85c; gallon can \$2.15; 5 gallon can \$7.25; 10 gallon can \$13.50. Freight prepaid on 5 gallons or more.



Enlarge entrances of nest and inject a small amount of CYANOGAS ANT KILLER. Close hole with dirt. The deadly gas liberated destroys the colony and kills the Queen deep in the nest. The 4-oz. can contains enough to kill a million ants—30c.



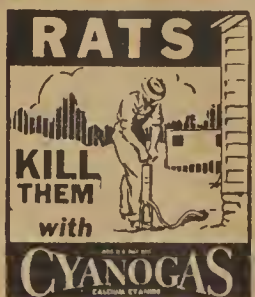
Groundhogs are very susceptible to the gas liberated by CYANOGAS and only one whiff is enough to kill them. It penetrates all parts of the burrows—does not depend upon roaming or feeding habits of the groundhogs. Clean up the holes on your farm—or in levees by reducing the groundhog population.



One fumigation with CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT permeates the entire house. Fumigate every week or ten days—regularity of treatment insures a clean house at all times. Ask for copy of "CYANOGAS HANDBOOK FOR GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES."



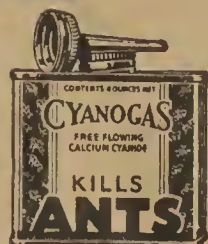
Mix CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT with the seed in an old milk can, empty drum, wooden case, churn or some other device. Use about 1/2 oz. to a bushel of seed. CYANOGAS liberates a gas which destroys all insect pests.



Use the CYANOGAS FOOT PUMP DUSTER blowing CYANOGAS ADUST deep into burrows. Plug up holes from which dust is seen to emerge. The gas released is sure death to all rats. While rats can keep clear of baits and traps they cannot escape from CYANOGAS.

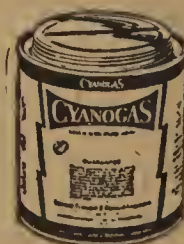


Thrips, bulb flies, and all bulb-infesting insects, yield to CYANOGAS. Does not rot the bulb, but has a stimulating effect. Can be used any time after bulbs are dry. "CYANOGAS HANDBOOK FOR GREENHOUSES AND NURSERIES" contains complete instructions.



1/2 lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00

Cyanogas Foot-Pump Duster \$6.00



[illegible]

Harness and Strap Work

We understand packers have lost 10 million dollars on the decline in prices of hides. If harness was made from the 18 and 19 cent cattle they would cost twice our price.

We carry one of the largest stocks of harness in Illinois, and make a special price on this set, description as follows: 1 ¾ traces, three rows of stitching, either as shown, or full length trace with heel chains; iron or wood hames; 7/8 inch heavy ring crown adjustable bridles; 1 ½ lines, 20 foot, sewed in cock eyes; belly bands 1 ½ folded; Moehler hame tugs, or full length traces with heel chains at your option; breast straps 1 ½ by 66 inches long; pole straps full 1 ½ inches with collar strap; hame straps 1 inch; hitch straps 7/8 by 7 feet. In fact, a well made harness throughout.

Price complete\$48.50



STRAP WORK

Heavy team lines 1 ½ x 20 feet with snaps..\$5.00
Regular team lines 1x18 feet with snaps.. 4.00
Heavy team bridle, 7/8 ring crown..... 6.50
1 ½ inch sewed breast straps, our 66 inches long85
1 ½ inch pole straps with collar strap..... 1.10
7/8 x 7 foot hitch reins..... .45

Heavy breast chains, snap on each end, pair\$1.00
1 ½ inch sewed in cock-eye team traces.... 9.50
1 inch heavy hame straps sewed..... .25
7/8 riveted hame straps..... .15
1 ¼ inch leather halter..... 1.00
1 ½ inch heavy leather halter..... 1.25
7 1 inch line snaps..... .25

STOCK SADDLE

Good weight stock saddle \$12.50—\$18 value.

Morgan type, 14 ½ inch tree, leather covered steel horn, full seat, bound cantle, felt lined skirts 20 inches long, 1 ½ inch stirrup straps, fenders 7x18 inches, tie straps 1 inch, wood stirrups, two 15 strand cotton girths.



Price \$3.95

HORSE COLLARS

Around a thousand in stock, ranging in price from \$1.00 up to \$5.00. We have a special in all fair leather collar, no split leather in the collar, a real good collar as shown, up to 22-inch, \$3.95.

SWEAT PADS

We have our prices way down, quality considered. Please note they are 12-inch draft and not 10- or 11-inch as most pads are. White face; yellow back.

12-inch draft sizes up to 22-inch. Price, 40c each.

23 and 24-inch. Price, 45c each.

12-inch 100% deer hair, brown back, black drill face up to and including 22-inch, 85c each.

23, 24, 25-inch, 95c each.



LEATHER HALTER

Big Stocks. Many Different Kinds.

This cut shows our best all oak tanned leather halter, 1 ½ inch, sewed, five rings, cut full size, adjustable, very strong. Priced to sell in large quantities. No doubt you have some old halters no longer fit to use. Order at these low prices. May be years before such low prices are made again. Price, \$1.75.

Same halter, except 1 ¼ inch. Price, \$1.50.



Planet Jr.

Farm and

Garden Tools

PRICES DELIVERED

**Planet Jr. No. 4
Seeder and Single
Wheel Hoe
Price \$17.50**



A combination of the most useful tools for a moderate sized garden. Plants almost all vegetable seeds in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. An adjustable plow opens a straight narrow furrow, the seeds are dropped in it, are covered and the soil firmed and the next row marked out all in the same operation. Converted into a single wheel hoe by changing one bolt. Cultivating equipment includes all the essential equipment for hoeing, weeding, cultivating, plowing, furrowing, ridging, etc. The tools are oil hardened and tempered and will wear almost indefinitely.

**Planet Jr. No. 25
Seeder and
Double Wheel Hoe
Price \$21.50**



"The Complete Gardener" plants practically all vegetable seeds at the proper depth in straight, narrow continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Easily changed into a Double or Single Wheel Hoe. Attachments are those most needed—hoes for weeding and shallow cultivation—cultivator teeth for general and deeper cultivation—and plows for furrowing, covering and hilling.

**Planet Jr. No. 300A
Seeder
Price \$19.00**



The No. 300A is rapidly becoming the most popular seeder for market gardeners. It is a plate seeder having three seeding plates each with 13 holes giving ample adjustment for any size seed. Adjustments quickly and easily made. Hopper removable. Many exclusive features combine to make the No. 300A easy running, dependable and accurate.

Planet Jr. No. 300 Seeder.....\$19.00
For use on Muck Soil.

**Planet Jr. No. 12
Double Wheel Hoe
Price \$10.50**



Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes are almost universally used by professional vegetable growers. They will straddle the crop both sides of the row at once and until the plants are 20 inches high. The No. 12 includes all the equipment usually required for gardening—a pair of hoes for shallow cultivating and weeding, four steel cultivator teeth for general cultivation and a pair of plows for hilling, furrowing, etc. A long bolt and ferrule are furnished for changing to a single wheel hoe for later cultivation.

Planet Jr. No. 13.....\$7.90

Same as the No. 12 but equipped with one pair of hoes only. Used by thousands of market gardeners for weeding and shallow cultivation.

**Planet Jr. No. 17
Single Wheel Hoe
Price \$7.50**



This is exactly the same machine as the No. 16 except that it does not have the leaf guards or the rakes. It is the most popular single wheel cultivator for home garden use.

Planet Jr. No. 17½.....\$6.50

Same as the No. 17 less the plow.

**Planet Jr. No. 119W
Garden Plow
Price \$3.75**



A complete low priced all around Garden Plow. 24-inch Steel Wheel with 1¼-inch rim. Light, easy running and does fine work. Can be used for weeding, cultivating, furrowing, hilling, etc.

Planet Jr. No. 119 Garden Plow.....\$3.75

Same as the No. 119W but with a reversible scuffle blade in place of the five-prong forged spring steel Weeder Attachment.

HUDSON LEADER SPRAYER

The Hudson Leader is a 3¼ gallon sprayer, with NU-EEZ funnel top, which embodies the Hudson engineered cam lock construction. Leads in quality, exclusive features and value for the price. Tank

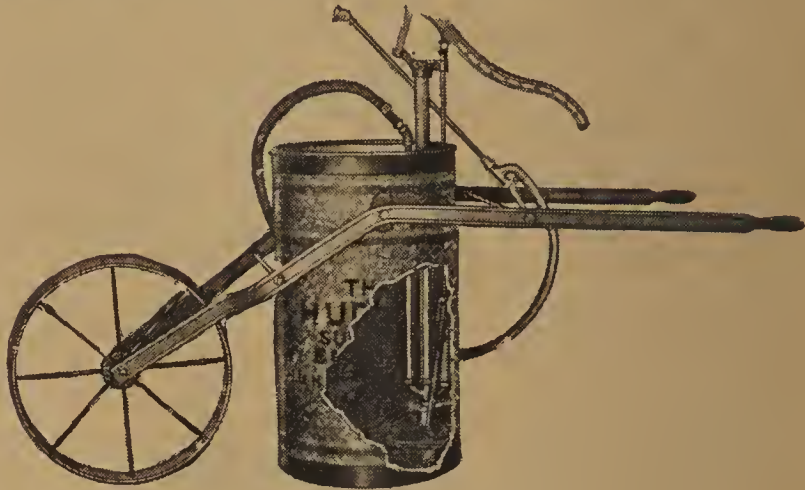
7 inches in diameter, 19 inches high, made from prime galvanized sheets. Sideseam securely riveted. Pump seamless brass tubing. All brass nozzle, adapted for any spray, from fog to solid stream. **Price \$2.75.**

HUDSON WHEELBARROW SPRAYER

Short compact construction, lever operated pump, easily removed for cleaning, fitted with non-clog brass screen, special dasher agitator. Heavy galvanized sheet steel tank, 12½ gal. capacity, reinforced top edge, beaded at top and bottom. Malleable lugs attach to frame. Heavy channel steel frame, 16 inch wheel, easy running. 5 ft. of ¾-inch high pressure spray hose, 2 ft. brass extension. Brass angle spray nozzle with Perfection automatic shut off. **Price \$11.75.**

Capacity one quart, heavy tin, pump 1½x13 inches. Will handle fly oils and similar heavy liquids. One of the best for a handy sprayer. Carefully tested and inspected. **Price 40c.**

WE CARRY ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF SPRAYERS IN ILLINOIS.



SPECIAL BARGAINS

6 wood wheel farm truck wagons, wheels 36-42, wide tires, hickory axles, clipped gears, well made throughout. 3¼x10, capacity 6,000 lbs. The handiest truck for farm use. **Price \$55.00.**

5 steel wheel truck wagons, same gear as above, 32-36 steel wheels, wide tires, round steel hounds, regular tongue, same as in best farm wagons. **Price \$38.00.**

One heavy John Deere high wheel wagon, wide tire, with brake, complete with 36-inch box and spring seat, only **\$115.00.**

28-inch "Kelly Special" wagon box, well made. **\$28.00.**

2 bottom John Deere 12-inch tractor plow, regular price \$100. **Our special price \$50.00.**

1 John Deere 6 ft. Dain, rake bar hay loader, regular price \$130.00. **Our bargain price \$75.00.**

1 50-gal. steel barrel Hudson Bull Dog sprayer on skids, brass cylinder, upright air chamber, 250 lbs.

pressure gauge, 6 ft. hose, 4 ft. extension, all complete. Regular price \$68.50. **Special price \$45.00.**

Hayes 50 gallon wood barrel outfit, pump double brass cylinders, 25 ft. hose, 4 ft. extension rod, on skids, a very handy and a very good outfit, capable of producing high pressure, worth \$70. **Our special price \$48.00.**

1 new Ideal power lawn mower, used as a demonstrator only a little, cuts 26 inch. Regular price \$285.00. **Special price \$85.00.**

1 new Ideal roller type power mower, cuts 21 inch; separate engine which drives by belt. Regular price \$275.00. **For \$100.00.**

1 twin cylinder Coldwell outfit with two 20 inch gangs making a cut of 60 inches. One of the best mowers made, new, never out of the store. Just the thing for a park board, large estate, golf club or large school grounds. Regular price \$450.00. **Sale price \$250.00.**

WOVEN WIRE, BARB WIRE, NAILS, BALE TIES, ETC.

Made by one of the best manufacturers in the United States, no cheap light weight products. Known from our more than thirty years in selling such merchandise to be the best on the market. Prices quoted subject to market change.

80 rod roll, 2 point, 14 gauge, cattle barb wire...\$2.50

80 rod roll, 2 point, 14 gauge, hog barb wire.... 2.65

80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full gauge cattle wire 3.25

80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full gauge hog wire 3.50

80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full gauge Belgium cattle wire 3.00

80 rod roll, 2 point, Standard full gauge Belgium hog wire 3.25

6½ foot Keystone double T rail posts.....37c each

7 foot Keystone double T rail posts.....39c each

20 to 60 penny common wire nails.....\$3.75 keg

16 penny common wire nails..... 3.80 keg

10 penny common wire nails..... 3.90 keg

9 penny common wire nails..... 3.85 keg

8 penny common wire nails..... 3.85 keg

8 penny fence..... 3.95 keg

6 penny common wire nails..... 4.00 keg

1 inch polished fence staples..... 4.00 keg

1 inch galvanized fence staples..... 4.50 keg

No. 9 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds\$3.75

No. 10 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds 4.00

No. 12 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds 4.25

No. 14 galvanealed smooth wire, per hundred pounds 4.35

Bale ties, green tipped, 9 by 15\$1.55

Bale ties, green tipped, 9 by 14½..... 1.60

Bale ties, green tipped, 9 by 14 1.75

Woven Wire Fence, Square Deal, Stiff Stay

How to read fence specifications below. No. 7 stands for the number of wires high, 26 means 26 inches high, 6 means upright wires are spaced 6 inches apart, 12½ means the gauge of the wire used.

726-6-12½.....38c a rod

832-6-12½.....42c a rod

939-6-12½.....47c a rod

726-6-1148c a rod

832-6-1152c a rod

939-6-1157c a rod

1047-6-1165c a rod

1155-6-1170c a rod

726-12-1137c a rod

832-12-1143c a rod

939-12-1147c a rod

832-6-975c a rod

939-6-985c a rod

1047-6-995c a rod

832-12-955c a rod

939-12-960c a rod

1047-12-970c a rod

1948-6-12½, poultry fence.....75c a rod

2260-6-12½, poultry fence.....85c a rod

2048-6-14½, poultry fence.....60c a rod

2360-6-14½, poultry fence.....65c a rod

2048-6-15½, poultry fence.....55c a rod

2360-6-15½, poultry fence.....60c a rod

Chick Mesh Poultry Wire

Something entirely new, much better than poultry netting, made of 18 gauge wire while poultry netting is made of 20 gauge which is much lighter. Closer spacing line, first five wires only one inch apart, next three wires 1½ inches and so spaced that it will turn chickens as well as one inch poul-

try netting at a cost of about one-half the price.

1624-2-18 gauge wire, 150 foot roll.....\$3.25

1936-2-18 gauge wire, 150 foot roll..... 3.75

2248-2-18 gauge wire, 150 foot roll..... 4.50

2560-2-18 gauge wire, 150 foot roll..... 5.50

GARDEN SEED—Hardy Northwestern Grown

No Order Accepted for Less Than .50

SEND IN YOUR GARDEN SEED ORDER EARLY. So many wait until time to plant and expect the order the next day. This is an impossibility. Please bear in mind you are not the only customer we have, but that we have thousands of them all over the United States, too many who, like you, wait too long before placing your order. We want to give you quick service, this is why we want your order early.

Last summer we visited a ranch of the largest grower of garden seeds for the wholesale trade and found they had 2500 acres in one ranch, producing garden seeds best adapted for their section.

Here we saw almost 1000 acres of beets, ready to thresh, two fields of Dark RED DETROIT of 250 acres each.

The land is deep black loam, just about as rich land as you ever saw, level valleys, some 100 miles long, ten to 25 miles wide, mostly irrigated from mountains on either side.

Our contracts are made for one to two years in advance, seed to be shipped to us soon as threshed and milled.



120 acre field of Simpsons Early curled. Much of our seed is grown in California, on contract for us by large growers who produce seed for the wholesale trade.

MARKET GARDENERS SPECIAL LIST

If you are a large market gardener, buying large lots, write for our market gardeners list, which gives exceptionally low prices.

Practically all of our beans and peas are grown on contract in Idaho where we find the best beans and peas are produced. In the past we have had

quite a lot of beans produced for us in Michigan but we like the northwestern beans and peas much better. They are grown in a high altitude which makes them very hardy. On new soil which makes them practically free of disease. Some of the beans in this section made as much as 48 bushels per acre this year.

BEANS

Rows should be about 2 ft. apart. Seeds covered $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Plant 3 to 6 inches apart according to size of beans. 2 lbs. plants 100 ft.; 60 lbs. to acre. Beans are very high in protein, furnishing the most protein at less cost than any kind of vegetable you can grow.

BUSH GREEN BEANS

BOUNTIFUL. Maturing in 55 days. Desirable home and market garden sort. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Pods light green, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 in. long. Stringless, brittle, dry seeds straw yellow. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

FULL MEASURE. 60 days. Unsurpassed for home and market garden. Plant large, very productive. Green pods, 6 to 7 in. long. Round, fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grain. Seeds reddish brown mottle with buff. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 60 days. One of the best for home and market garden. Good canner. Plant large, very productive; pods medium green, 6 to 7 in. long. Stringless. Seeds yellowish brown. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

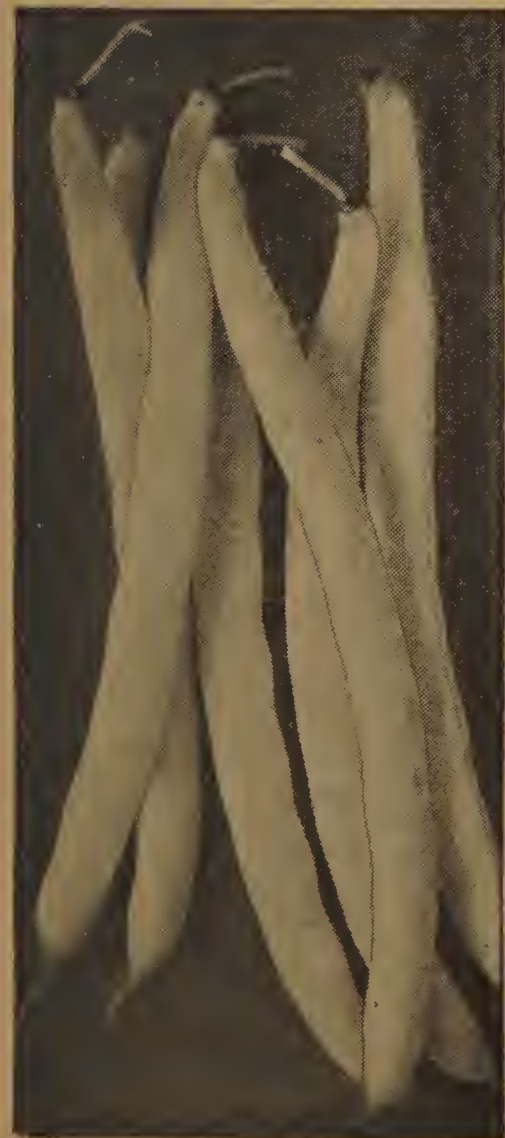
RED VALENTINE. 60 days. Good home and market variety. Pods medium green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, semistringless, brittle, fine grain. Seed purple reddish speckled with buff. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 55 days. Best variety for home and market gardens. Plants large, thrifty, very productive, pods medium green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and equally thick. Very fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, dry seeds coffee brown. Our own growing. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

WHITE NAVY BEAN or EARLY MARROW PEA. Hardy, very prolific. Pods 4 inches long. Dry bean, small white. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.



Stringless Green Pod



Pencil Pod Wax

BUSH WAX BEANS

CURRIES RUST PROOF. 55 days. A good shipping variety, plants thrifty and productive. Yellow pod 6 inches long; seeds brown. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. 60 days. Our best home garden variety, also good canner; plants small, productive. Yellow pod $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Brittle, stringless. Seeds white splashed with violet, carmine and purple. Our own growing. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. 58 days. Good home and market bean. Plants small, heavy producer over long period; pods golden yellow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds black. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

PENCIL POD WAX. 65 days. A good market gardener's and trucker's variety. Plant large and thrifty, very productive over long period. Pods bright yellow, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long. Stringless, brittle, fine grained. Quality unexcelled; seeds black. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. 50 days. Valuable home and market garden variety. Plants large, thrifty, pod golden yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; stringless, fine grained, seeds white with black eye. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.



Kentucky
Wonder

Pole Green Pods

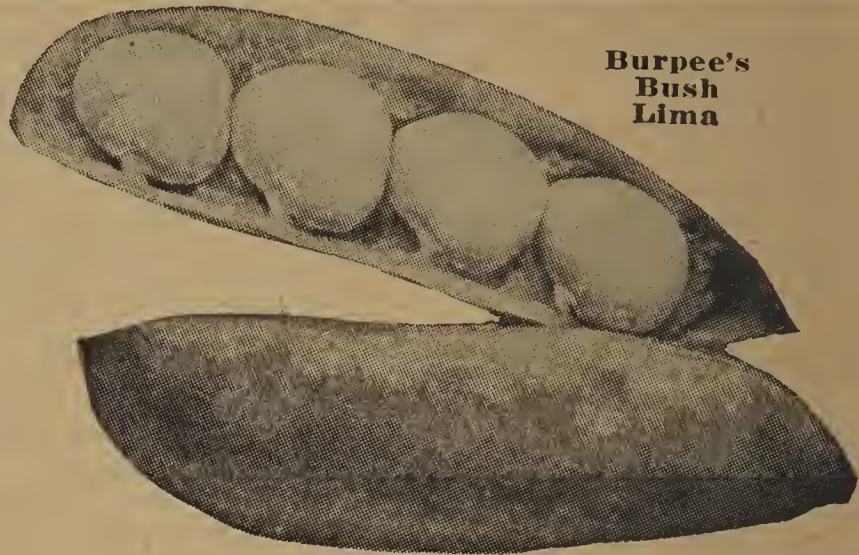
KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD. 72 days. Unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, thrifty, productive; pods green, 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round, very fleshy, brittle and tender. Seeds dun colored. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.65.

Dwarf Bush Limas

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMAS. 75 days. Plants large, fairly productive, pods large, 4½ to 5 inches long. Usually contain 4 large flat beans. Dry beans, large, flat, white. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Limas). 75 days. Plant large, erect, very productive, pods 4 to 4½ inches long. Contains three to four seeds, large, very plump, highest quality of any lima beans. Dry beans large, plump, white. Seed very scarce this year. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima). 65 days. Plant medium large, fairly productive, pods 3 in. long, containing 3 to 4 seeds. Dry beans, white. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.



Burpee's
Bush
Lima

Pole Limas

KING OF GARDEN. 88 days. Good climber, very productive; pods 6 inches long, containing 4 to 5 beans, seeds large, thick, white. Best Pole Lima. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

LARGE WHITE LIMAS. 90 days. Very productive; pods 5 to 5½ in. long, usually 4 beans, flat, white. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMAS. 80 days. Early and dependable for home, market gardening and canning. Pods 5 inches long, seeds large and thick. White. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Garden Beets

No vegetable will give you more pep than beets. In fact, any vegetable that is highly colored contains many vitamins. Sow at rate of 1 oz. to 100 ft.; rows 20 in. apart. Seeds should be planted about ½ in. apart, or better, sow rather thick and thin down to ½ in.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Medium top, flat globe shape with small tap root. Very dark purplish red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

DETROIT DARK RED. 55 days. Best beet you can grow for table, home and market garden, shipping, also canning. Tops small, roots globe shape, very dark blood red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Extra Early
Egyptian

EARLY WONDER. 50 days. Table, home and market sort. Tops small, roots flat, globe shape, purplish red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. 45 to 50 days. Best for sowing for early market. Dark red. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Sugar Beets

For sugar manufacture or stock feeding. 10 to 15 inches long; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

MANGEL WURZELS. Give an immense yield. Valuable stock feed. Plant early in the spring, rows 24 inches apart. 1 oz. seed plants 100 ft. 5 lbs. per acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Heavy cropper, easily harvested, roots large, slightly cylindrical, light gray above ground, taps orange yellow. Price, oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Roots very large, long spindle shape, straight and thick. Oz. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SWISS CHARD (Lucullus)

Leaves crumpled, makes very best greens, plants grow erect, stalks rounded and finely ribbed, foliage deep green. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Red Beets
Detroit Dark



Mangel
Wurzel



Copenhagen Market Cabbage



Danish Ball Head

Cabbage

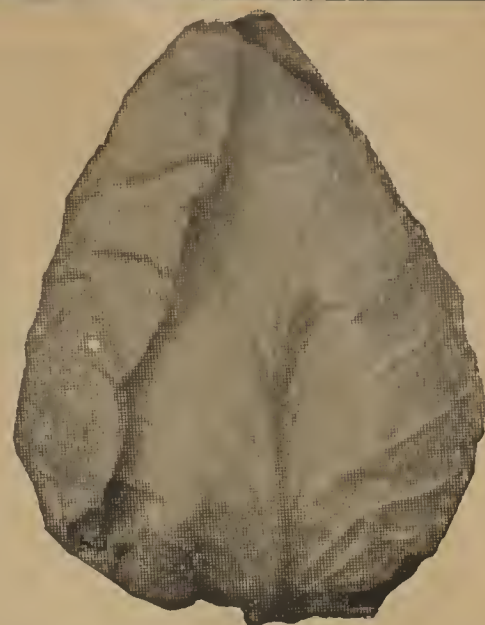
Sow in beds and transplant in rows. Plant 15 inches apart, rows 28 inches apart. One ounce seed will produce 4,000 plants. We can furnish Holland grown cabbage seed of some varieties. If you desire this let us know.

EARLY VARIETIES

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 65 days. Splendid for early market and shipping. Short stem, round heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, interior clear white, of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Very early variety. Heads pointed and firm. Usually 7 inches long, 5 inches thick, weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days. Best early cabbage, specially favorable for early marketing and shipping. Short stem. Heads uniformly round. 6 inches in diameter, weight 3 lbs. Similar to Copenhagen but several days earlier. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Early Jersey Wakefield

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 days. Good kraut cabbage, also splendid for home and market gardens. Heads very large, 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Usually weight 6 to 8 lbs. Stems medium short. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. 90 days. Heads large and flat, firm and keep well. Similar to late Flat Dutch. Earlier and heads a little smaller. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant.) 90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALL HEAD. 95 days. One of the best late cabbages. Plants medium size, short stem, large head, 8 to 9 inches across. 6 to 7 inches deep. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm. One of the best keepers, keeping favorably in storage until late February. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. 105 days. Very large late cabbage. Popular for home and market gardens. Good keeper, large flat deep heads, 12 to 14 inches across; 7 inches deep, often weighs 12 to 14 lbs. Firm and good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN NO. 8. 100 days. Yellows resistant. Flat late cabbage for storage, shipment and kraut manufac-

turer. Strain developed by the University of Wisconsin. Heavy yielder on land infested so bad with yellows that other varieties fail completely. Heads large globe shape, very firm. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs., excellent quality and will keep until late spring. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. 90 days. Excellent late cabbage. Splendid winter keeper. Heads 7 inches in diameter, weighs 7 lbs. Color, deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

CHINESE CABBAGE

(Often called Celery Cabbage)

WONG BOK. Heads 8 to 10 inches tall. Broad, firm, well blanched; tender and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Carrots

Healthiest vegetable that grows. Contains more iron than any vegetable, contains elements your blood needs. Grow them in carrots, cheaper than buying from the druggists. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; rows 20 inches apart. Sow thick and thin down to 2 inches. 1 ounce will sow 100 ft.

CHANTENAY. 70 days. Early variety, good yielder, roots deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Stump rooted. Flesh deep orange. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG. 75 days. Very productive. Home and market garden sort. Also good shipper. Roots deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

OXHEART. 75 days. Good keeper; roots scarlet orange. Broad, blunt and heart shaped. $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

RED CORE CHANTENAY. Distinct improvement over the common Chantenay especially in color, texture and quality of flavor. Flesh and core reddish orange, fine grained, sweet delicate flavor.

Chantenay Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.



Danvers Half Long

**Large Crop
Good Quality**

Sweet Corn

Special Prices on Larger Quantities by Express or Freight

GOLDEN BANTAM. 85 days. A good yellow variety. Very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Eight rows, uniform ear. Rich golden yellow, tender, sweet and splendid flavor. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.

GOLDEN CROSS. Hybrid. Greatest advance in Sweet Corn since the Golden Bantam was introduced. Bright yellow, 12 rows, very productive, only 6 days later than the Golden Bantam. Very resistant to Bacteria Wilt. Price, ½ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW. 80 days. One of the best early yellow varieties. Mature in 80 days. 10 row, very hardy, more wilt resistant than the majority of early varieties. Grows medium height, sweet and very fine flavor. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.

BANTAM EVERGREEN. Yellow. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 14 to 18 row combination of the quality of the Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. Remains in table condition a long time. Ready in 95 days. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Large late variety. 110 days. One of the best for home and market garden and the best of any variety for canning. Ears 7½ to 9 inches long, grains solid and irregular rows, shoe peg shape. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$4.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Standard late variety. Valuable for canning. Ears 8 inches long, 14 to 20 rows, grains deep, white, sweet and tender, remains in table condition for a long time. Ready in 105 days. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c.

Country Gentleman



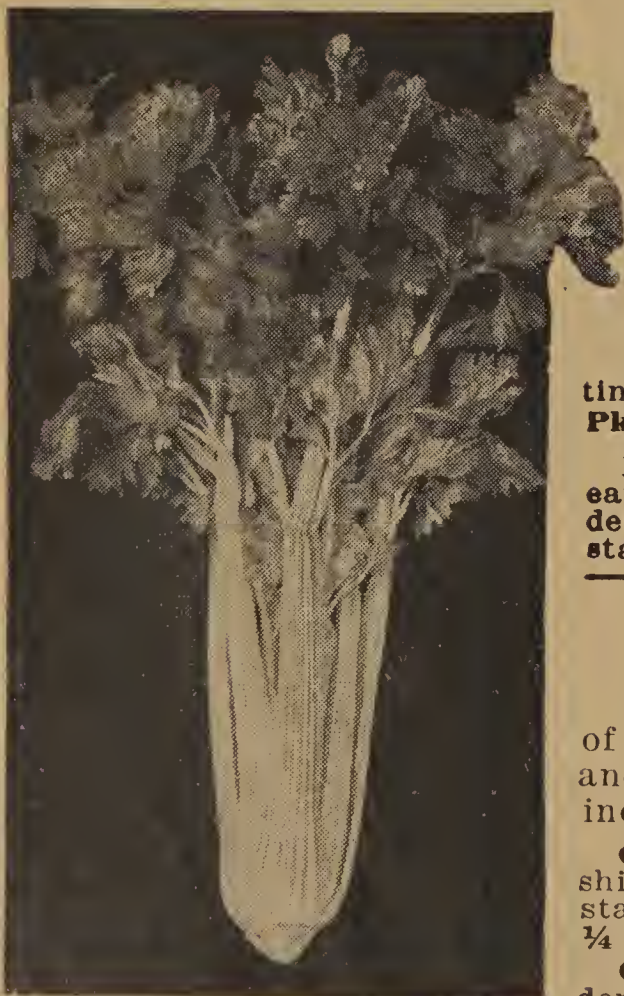
Golden Cross Hybrid

Cauliflower

The same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

DANISH GIANT, Dry Weather. 65 days. One of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large, 6 to 7 inches across, commonly weigh 2 lbs.; white with tinge of cream; of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.

EARLY SNOWBALL. 52 days. The best for greenhouse forcing, early market, and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white; deep, smooth, compact; about 6 inches across, weight 1½ to 2 lbs.; the standard of excellence in cauliflower. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., \$1.25.



Golden Self Blanching



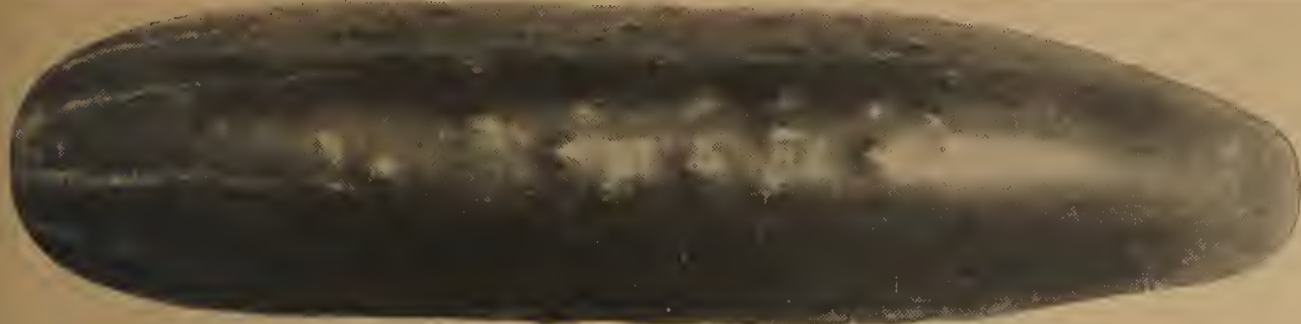
Danish Dry Weather
Cauliflower

Celery

It will do you as much good to eat celery as to take the majority of medicines. Seed should not be planted more than ¼ inch deep and furnished with an abundance of water. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (New Type). Standard market and shipping variety. Blades medium, fine stalk, 20 to 24 inches tall, leaf stalks thick and solid, blanches readily. Sweet nutty flavor. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

GIANT PASCAL. Matures late. Desirable for home and market gardens. Large and compact. Stalks long, thick and solid. Unsurpassed rich nutty flavor. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



Davis Perfect

BOSTON PICKLING. A good pickling and slicing sort. Medium dark green, black spined, 6 to 7 inches long. 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CHICAGO PICKLING. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Medium green. Black spine. 6 to 7 inches long, uniform size. 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

DAVIS PERFECT. Best slicing variety. Also valuable for shipping. Dark green. White spines. 9 to 11 inches long, tapered at both ends. Very few seeds, which makes seed higher priced. 68 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Cucumbers

Do not plant until soil becomes thoroughly warm. Cover seed ½ inch, plant in hills 3 feet apart, rows 5 feet, 6 to 8 seeds, thin to 3 or 4. 1 oz. will plant about 100 hills. 2 lbs. to acre.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. Excellent for home garden, market garden and shipping. Dark glossy green, 8 to 10 inches long. Blunt, very uniform. 66 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Most popular and one of the best for home garden. Good slicer. Dark green, black spine, 12 inches long. Few seeds. 72 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

KIRBY'S STAY GREEN. Excellent shipping variety. Rich dark green. Retains color long after being picked. Seed sparse. 7 to 8 inches long, only slightly tapered. 60 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

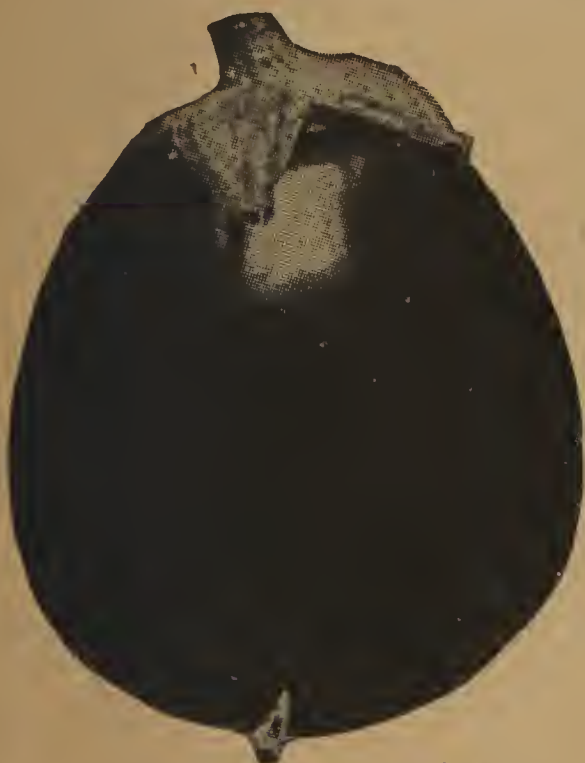
Endive

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Crispness and tenderness make this unexcelled for salads. Broad leaved, twisted and waved. Bright green. Inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

GREEN CURLED ENDIVE. Leaves finely divided,

giving a rosy appearance. Center blanches to delicate white. Very hardy and vigorous. Good for fall and winter use. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Good home garden variety. Bright green. Leaves tinted with rose. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

frosts improve the quality. Densely curled leaves which grow 3 feet high. Oz., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Egg Plant

A semitropical plant which requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seeds germinate slowly. Should be started in hot bed. Young plants should be shaded from the sun and sprayed with Paris Green as a protection from potato bugs. 1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS. This is the best variety and most popular. Very vigorous and productive. Large size, fine quality, smooth. Plant yields 4 to 6 large fruits. Dark purple color. Firm, meaty; excellent quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

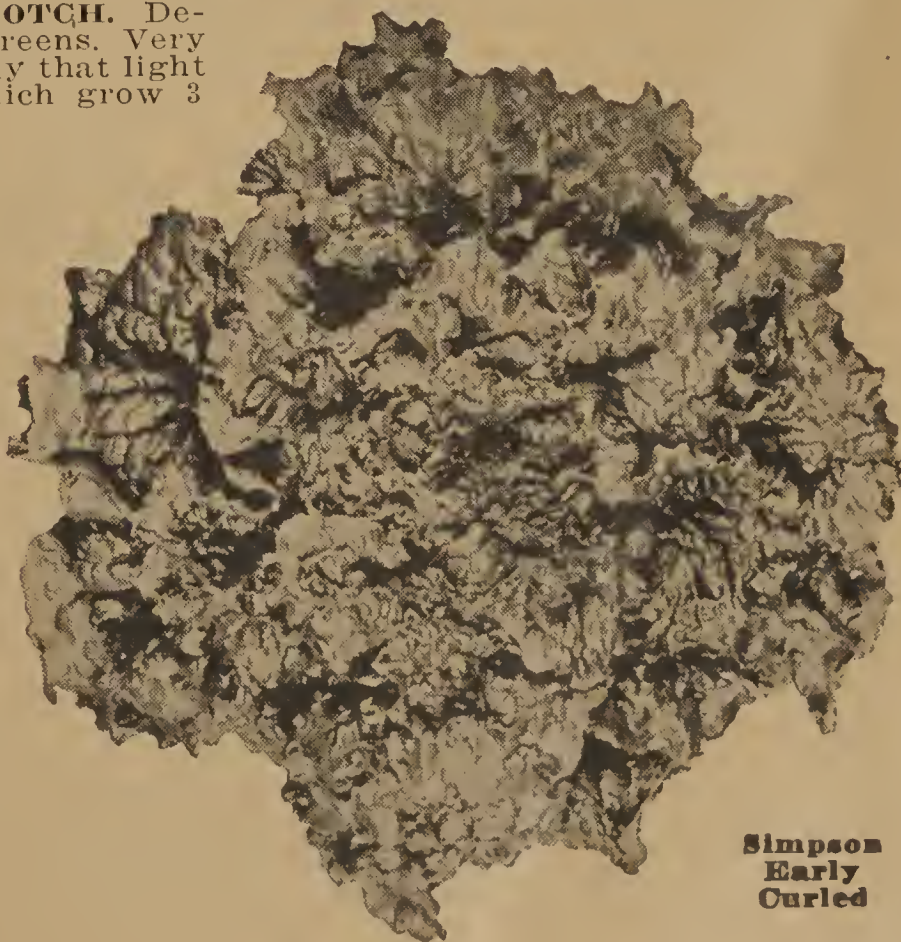
BLACK BEAUTY. Earlier variety than New York Purple. Thicker and broader. Glossy black purple color. Lasting quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Kale

Member of the cabbage family. Widely grown for greens. Cultivate same as cabbage. Best after light frost. 1 oz. will produce 5,000 plants.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. Popular home garden sort. Exceptionally hardy. Finely curled, large pearly white leaves. Much used for garnishing and greens. Oz., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH. Desirable variety for greens. Very ornamental. So hardy that light

Simpson
Early
Curled

Lettuce

A very healthful vegetable, high in vitamins, and contains much iron. Easily grown and more should be used. Sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover not more than ½ inch deep. 1 ounce plants 100 ft. 3 pounds to the acre.

BIG BOSTON. 76 days. Very popular in all parts of the world. Valuable for summer and fall use. Cabbage headed. Buttery head, deep and glossy. Plain edge leaves tinged with brown. Well folded head. Excellent quality. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

ICEBERG. 82 days. Very popular for home gardens. Tender heads, thin leaves. Wavy light green leaves tinged with brown. Heads very large, hard, and white inside. Crisp, very sweet and good quality but not buttery. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

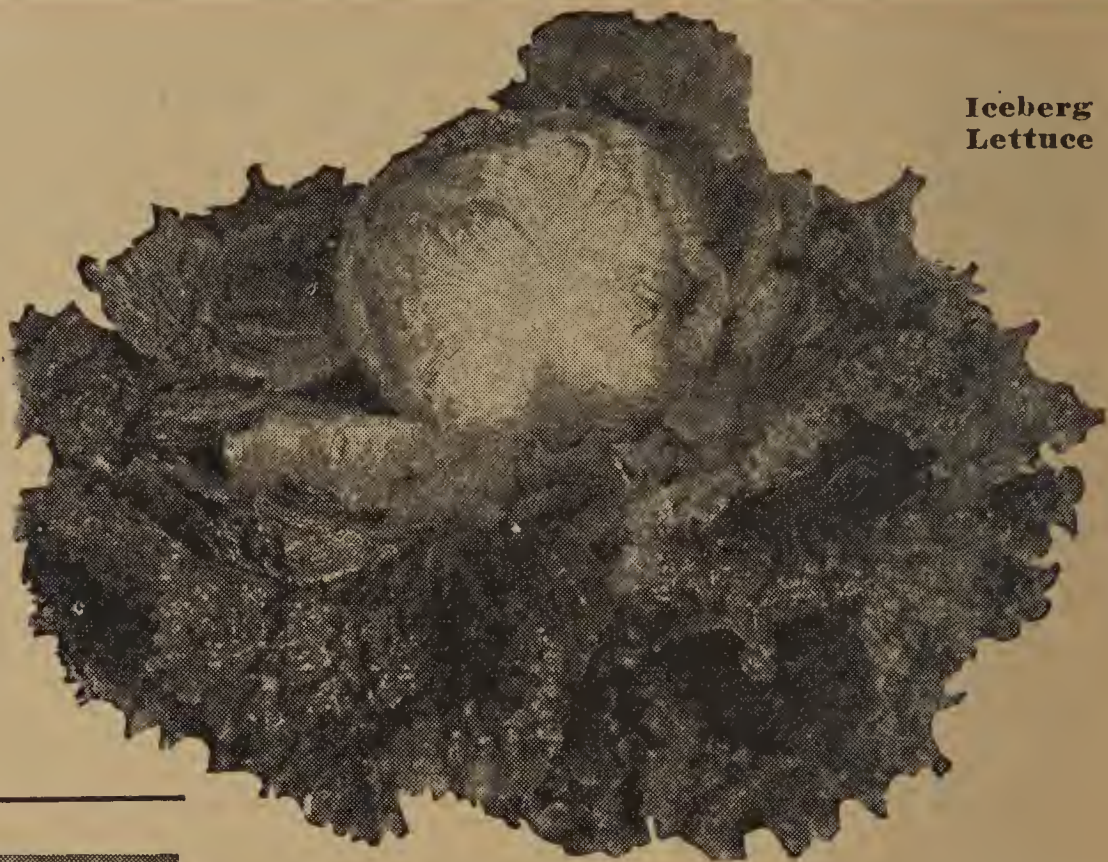
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Early, dependable in all parts of America. Plant large, compact, broad frilled light green leaves, crisp texture, splendid quality. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

LETTUCE—Continued

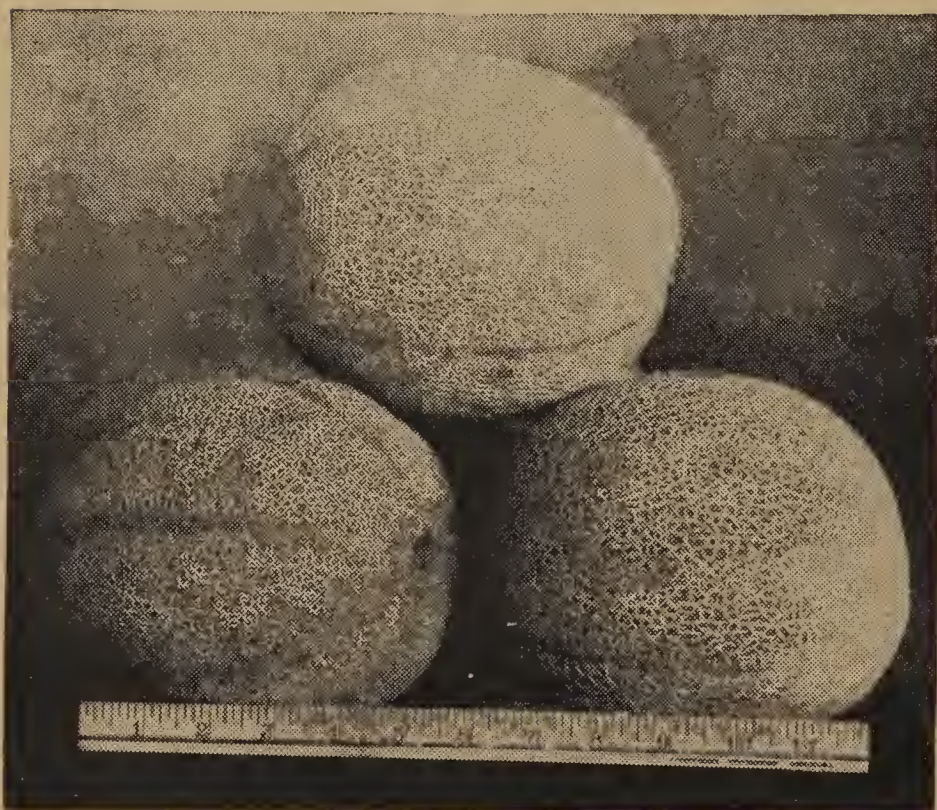
SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. Also known as White Seeded Simpson. Our best leaf lettuce. Very hardy, early and dependable. Light lustrous green leaves, crisp good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS. Best forcing variety. Very early. Hardy. Disease resistant. Best for greenhouse forcing. Solid, light green leaves, large and broad. Very tender and sweet. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PRIZEHEAD. Very early, quick growing. Popular for home garden. Loose leaved. Outside leaves tinged red, inner leaves green. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.



Iceberg
Lettuce



Hale's Best

HALE'S BEST. Early melon. 80 days. Nearly round. 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Medium heavy netting almost devoid of ribs. Flesh very thick, fine grained. Deep salmon pink, richly flavored. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

HEARTS OF GOLD. One of the most popular medium size melons. Small, early variety, ripening in 100 days. 5 to 6 in. in diameter, orange salmon color, exceptionally thick, and fine flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

HONEY ROCK. A new melon. One of the very best for roadside market. Shape is nearly round and heavily netted. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Rind dun slate color, very tough. Will stand up better than any other melon we have to offer. Flesh rich salmon color. Sweet and spicy. Early medium, 90 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD. Comparatively small, green flesh melon, oval type. Weighs about 2 lbs. Best green flesh melon. A sure and abundant yielder. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

HONEY DEW. Green flesh winter melon. Creamy yellow fruit, 6 inches in diameter, sparsely netted skin, very thick flesh, light amber, green in color, fine grained, melting and delicious. Melons may be picked before fully ripe and if stored in cool place will remain in good shape for a long time. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

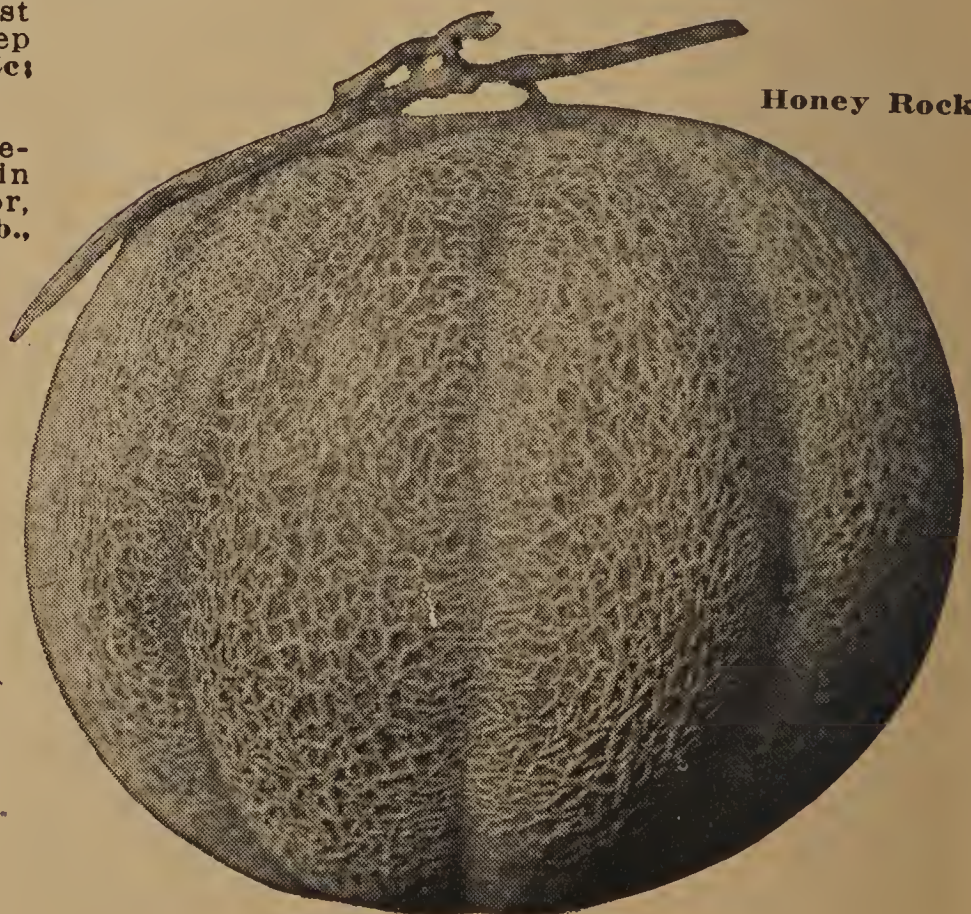
Muskmelons

Few products of the garden give as much fine eating as ripe, sweet melons right from the vine. Easy to raise. 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. 2 lbs. to the acre.

BURREL'S GEM or DEFENDER. 7 inches in diameter, oval shape, slightly ribbed, thick fine grained flesh, yellowish salmon in color. Ripens right to the rind. Ripens in 95 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

EARLY OSAGE. 64 days. Standard variety, of splendid quality for nearby markets and home use. Melons 6 to 7 inches in diameter, almost round, with shallow furrows, sparse shallow netting. Flesh very thick, salmon-orange, fine grained, sweet and aromatic. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN. Earliest orange flesh melon. 75 to 80 days. Round, 5 to 6 in. in diameter. Slightly ribbed. Flesh fairly thick. Deep orange, very sweet. Good early market and home garden variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Honey Rock

Watermelons

Twenty-five cents spent for watermelon seed will produce enough melons for the entire season. Any home gardener can have delicious fruits, fresh from the patch, from the first of August until freezing weather. 4 oz. plants 100 hills. 4 lbs. to the acre.

TOM WATSON. The old-time melon. A long smooth melon, dark green skin, vine hardy, vigorous and productive. The largest long melon you can grow. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

STONE MOUNTAIN. Best large melon on the market. Combines extra large size with earliness and quality. Melon round in shape. Very dark green color. Unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Often weighs 50 to 60 lbs. Matures in 95 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

SWEETHEART. Splendid shipper and popular home and market melon. Large, round, slightly oblong, light green, hard tough rind. Seeds black. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

TRIUMPH. Largest Melon grown, often weighs 65 lbs. Dark green. Almost round. Red Heart, rather late maturing. One of the best late season melons. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

IRISH GRAY. Especially valuable for distance shipping. Fruits large, oblong, uniform, light grayish green rind, flesh bright red, seeds white. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CHRISTI. The home garden melon. Dark thin green rind, long oval fruit, usually weighs 25 to 35 lbs. Ripens in 105 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

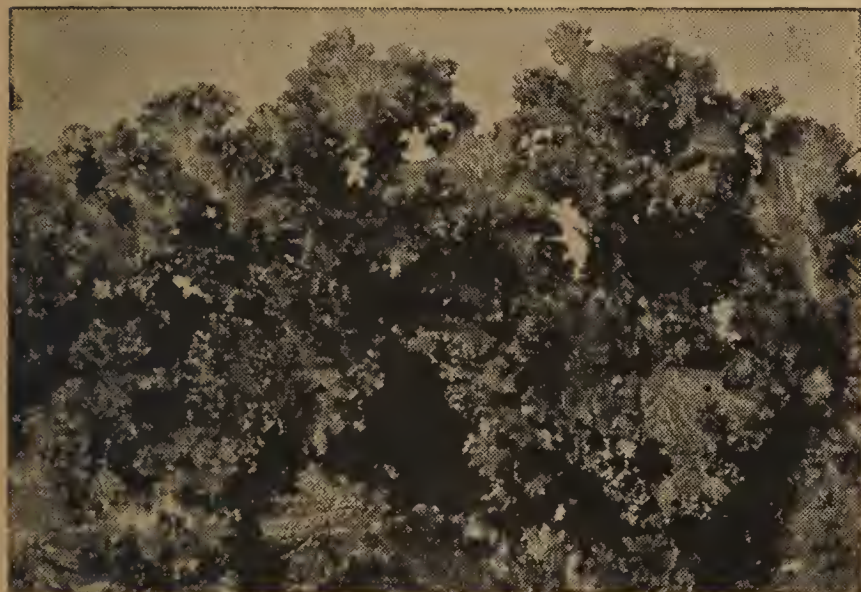
HALBERT HONEY. Our best all around Melon. Especially good for home use and market gardeners.



Dixie Queen

Long melon similar to Kleckley's Sweet. Green, with bright red heart, very crisp and sweet. Free of stringiness. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

DIXIE QUEEN in some sections is known as Cuban Queen. A new melon which is an enormous yielder, vines are vigorous, melons in form are round to oval, skin striped light and dark green, fruits are of good size, flesh bright red, crisp and splendid quality and good shipper. Seeds small white, and very few in each melon, one pound of Dixie Queen seed will plant as much ground as two pounds of Stone Mountain or other large seeded melons. Early maturing, 85 days, 30 to 40 pounds. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Giant Southern Curled Mustard

cooking and canning until quite large. Long, fluted, dark green, very good quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

MUSTARD

TENDERGREEN. Rapid and vigorous growth, narrow spoon-shaped leaves, standing longer than most varieties without shade. For home garden as well as shipping. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Large light green leaves tinged with yellow, crinkled and flattened at the edge. Upright, slightly spreading plant. Very vigorous growing and good quality. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



Okra

Long Green Pod

OKRA

DWARF, LONG GREEN POD. Especially adapted for home gardens. Pods remain in fine condition for

ONIONS

No other vegetable probably is used in so many ways as onions. Whether cooked alone or with other vegetables they are equally desirable. As an appetizer they have no superior. A row or two of onions in a home garden will furnish a supply from midsummer until the following spring. Plant shallow, ¼ to ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. ½ oz. will plant 100 ft. row. 5 lbs. to the acre.

RED ONIONS

RED WETHERSFIELD. One of the earliest best known red onion. Even in poor soil it produces heavily. Large, flat, thick, deep purple red skin. One of the best keepers. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Also one of the best keepers. Large, medium early, smooth, deep purplish red skin. Fine grained and tender. ⅓ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



Photograph we took on one of the Rohnert seed ranches in California last summer. It takes a lot of work to produce a 40 acre field of onion seed. Much of this work is now done by Filipinos. They are taking the place of the Japs on these seed ranches. Many Japs though are in the onion production themselves. There is no more cheap labor by these people, 35c per hour being about the minimum. Much of the work is done by the pound, bushel or some other measure. Whole families work this way. By the father, mother and three or four children working they make as much as \$50 to \$75 a week. Prunes are not picked from the trees, but drop on the ground and picked up this way. A good picker will pick up 100 baskets in a day for which he receives five cents a basket. Boys 10 to 15 years old often make \$2.50 a day. Most of the common labor is done by Filipinos, Japs and Chinamen.

ONIONS—Continued

Yellow Varieties

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Extra long keeping onion, remains crisp and firm until spring. Medium early and a sure cropper. Reddish brown, sweet mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

EBENEZER. Mildest flavored variety of all onions. Best for home use. Very productive. Large smooth flattened, yellow skin, maturing in 90 days. Keeps hard and sound all winter. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

PRIZETAKER. One of the largest of the late main crop sorts. Yellowish brown skin, mild flavor. Very productive, good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Main crop variety. Similar to Southport Red Globe except yellow color, little larger and matures later. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

SWEET SPANISH. (This is the large yellow onion so often seen in market.) Riverside strain. Grows very large, yellowish brown color. Excellent flavor. Often grows to weigh 2 lbs. Delicious mild flavor. Good keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

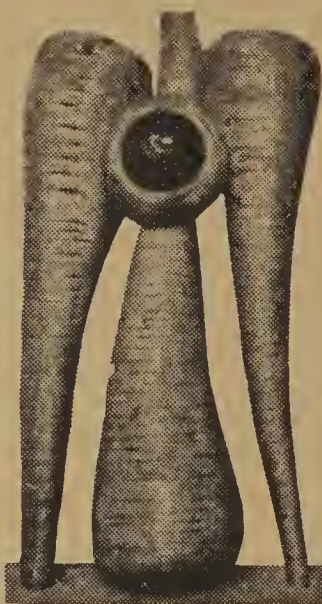


White Portugal

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. One of the best onions we have to offer. Abundant yielder, large size. Medium early White, firm, mild flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

WHITE PORTUGAL or AMERICAN SILVERSKIN. A good flattened white onion. When young often used in salads because of its fine flavor. Medium early variety, medium size, excellent keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.



Hollow Crown

Parsnips

Very slow germinating. Require considerable moisture. Sow as early as practical. 1 oz. sows 100 ft. row. 3 lbs. per acre.

HOLLOW CROWN. Best and most popular variety. Smooth, white flesh, tender roots growing 8 to 15 inches long. Sweetness and tenderness increased by moderate freezing. Oz., 5c; 4 oz., 15c; lb., 50c.

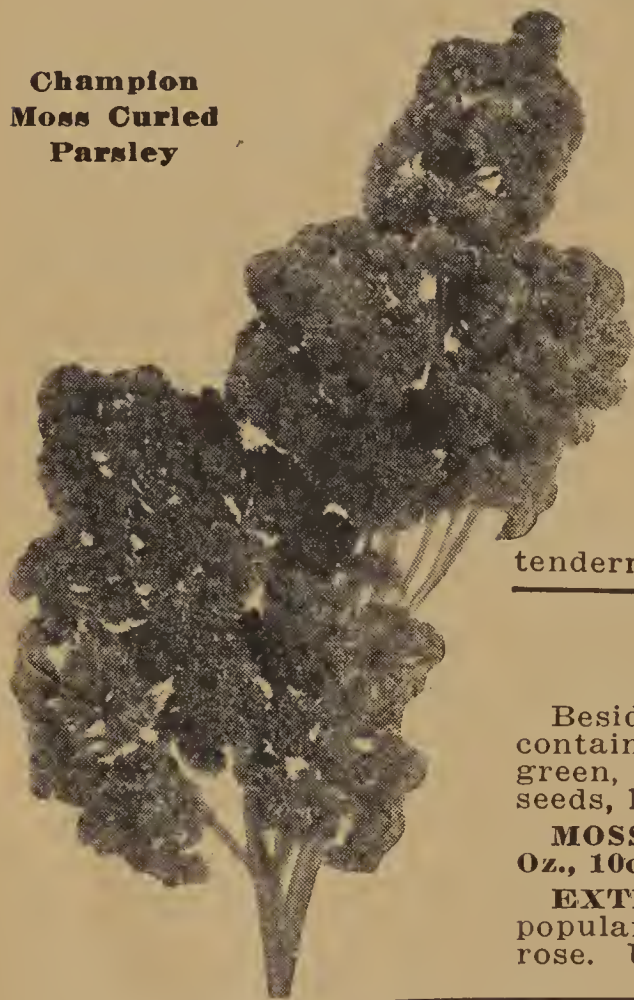
Parsley

Besides its value for flavor and garnishing, is considered a real food as it contains a large amount of iron so necessary for health. Leaves may be used green, or dried crisp and then rubbed to powder and kept in bottle. Parsley seeds, like parsnips, are very slow in germinating.

MOSS CURLED. Very handsome, rich deep green with finely colored leaves. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED. Vigorous, compact grower, one of the most popular varieties. Deep green color, densely curled leaves that look like a rose. Unusually effective for table use. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Champion
Moss Curled
Parsley



Peppers

1 oz. produces 750 plants.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ in., places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy without a trace of pungency. Vigorous grower, heavy yielder. Blocky fruits that become as large as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., \$1.25.

GIANT CRIMSON. Plants large and thrifty. Fruits large, 4 to 5 inches, deep green becoming crimson. Mild and sweet. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 15c; oz., 35c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

BELL or BULLNOSE. Earliest pepper of Bell type. Combines both hot and sweet. Medium size. Square fruits, deep green, scarlet when ripe. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c.

PIMENTO. Second only to California Wonder in thickness and quality of flesh. Excellent for stuffing and canning. Medium size. Glossy green, amber red when ripe. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., 75c.

RUBY KING. Excellent for home, market garden and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific; fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Slightly tapered. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

WORLD BEATER. A very large thick walled pepper. Excellent quality and fine shipper. A cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Mild, very productive. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.



California Wonder



Large Yellow Pumpkin

PUMPKIN

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to 100 hills. 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD. Largely grown in cornfields for stock. Moderately fine grained. Highly flavored. Fairly good for pies. Fruit weighs 20 lbs. and of rich deep orange color. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

POT IRON or MAMMOTH KING. Largest pumpkin ever introduced. Even known to yield 100 tons to acre. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE PUMPKIN. These are just the right size for home use. Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Produces abundantly. Matures in 75 days. Thick skin. Finely flavored, good keeper. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD. Standard large pumpkin for canning and for stock feed. Heavy producer, fruits very large, flattened, 12 to 15 in. in diameter, 8 to 10 in. deep, flesh extremely thick, deep salmon yellow. Good quality. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Little Marvel



Improved Stratagem

PEAS

Plant in rows 24 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, smooth varieties best for planting early. Wrinkled varieties more sensitive to cold weather. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. row. 90 lbs. to 150 lbs. to acre.

Early Varieties

FIRST AND BEST. As the name implies it is one of the first and best peas. Good for gardeners and shippers as it ripens pretty much at the same time which makes all at two or three pickings. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

ALASKA. Extra early round pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 to 8 peas; ready for use in 55 days. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. tall. Seeds small, round bluish green. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

AMERICAN WONDER. Important early dwarf variety, 59 days. 12 to 14 inches high. Dark green. Very productive. Wrinkled green pea. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

GRADUS. Wrinkled Pea. Early and of high quality. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 9 large peas, ready to use in 55 days. Very sweet and tender. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

100 FOLD. Large pods on dwarf vines. 18 to 20 inches tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 8 large green peas; ready to use in 60 days. Creamy Yellow color, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LANTONIAN OR BLUE BANTAM. A little earlier than the other dwarf large podded peas. Considered the best of its class. Pods often more than 4 inches long. Contains 8 dark green peas of the finest quality. Seeds are large, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LITTLE MARVEL. Similar to the Little Gem. Best main crop pea of dwarf variety. Early, only about 5 days later than the earliest variety. 18 to 20 inches high. Pods 3 inches long. Medium size peas, very tender and sweet. Seed scarce, squarish, green color. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

LANTON'S PROGRESS. Uniform in size. Large dark green pods. Borne in abundance. Well filled. Extra large tender pea. Creamy yellow seeds, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

PREMIUM GEM. Valuable home garden variety, ready in 62 days. Vines 18 inches tall, medium green. Pods medium green; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, green, wrinkled, interior green. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

Midseason Varieties

ALDERMAN. The dark green vigorous vines grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall and are very productive. The pods are the largest of the commercially grown varieties, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad with tapered end, and rich dark green in color. They hold 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality. The seeds are green, wrinkled and pear-shaped. 75 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

TELEPHONE. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, heavily loaded with large well formed pods, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality. Dry seeds are large, pear-shaped, wrinkled and green. 73 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

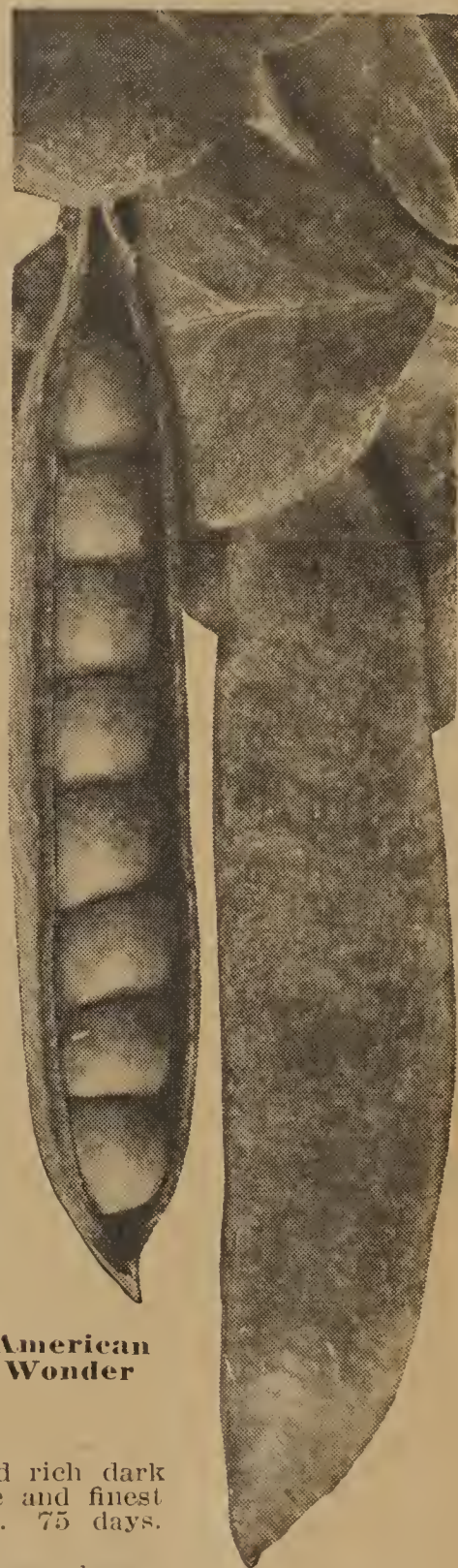
Late Varieties

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Also known as Potlatch or Prize-winner. The vine, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type. These are ready for use in 77 to 80 days. Large, squarish seeds are wrinkled and green. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

PEAS—Edible Pod

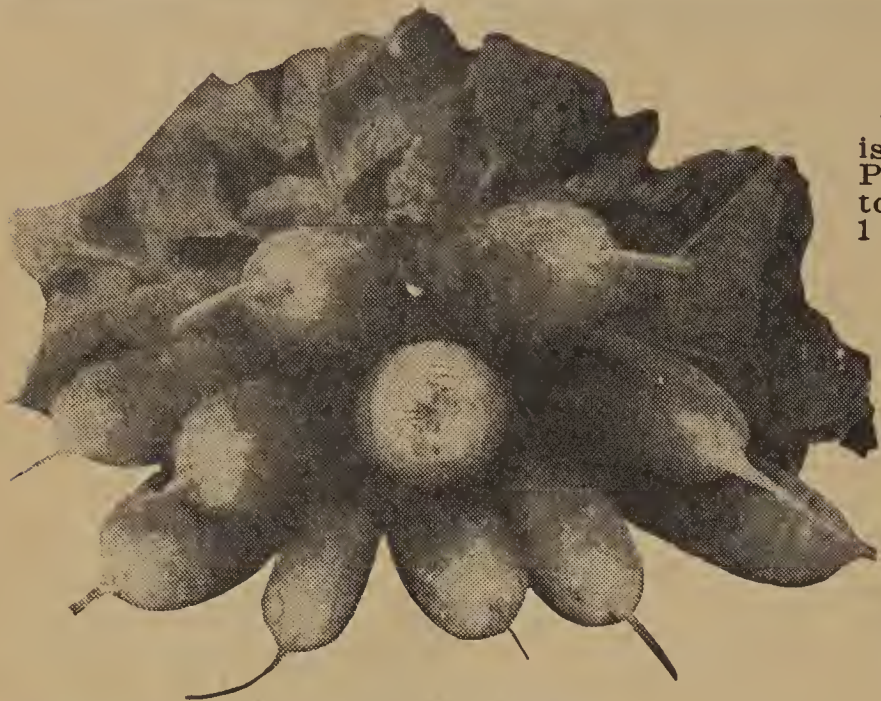
These varieties have all the sweetness and flavor of fresh green peas. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

MELTING SUGAR. One of the best known edible pod varieties. Large broad pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender, and richly flavored. The vines, 4 to 5 feet tall, produce an abundance of pods. Seeds medium large, round, and smooth; color creamy-white and yellow. 70 to 75 days. Lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 70c.



American Wonder

Radishes



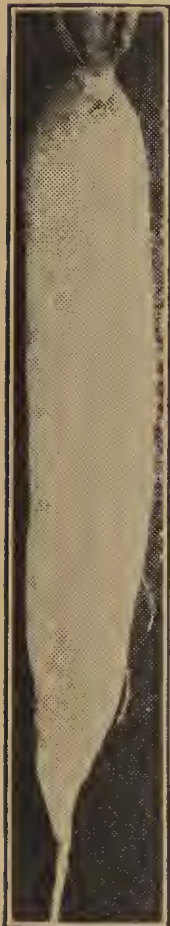
French Breakfast

Radishes are very easy to grow. A vegetable which is found in every garden. Ground should be very fine. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, rows 8 to 12 inches apart. In order to keep a continuous supply replantings should be made. 1 oz. plants 100 ft. row. 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

CRIMSON GIANT. Home gardeners desiring a radish of more than two bites will find it in this variety. Crimson roots, largest of early round radish. Flesh crisp. Remains in perfect condition for several days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. A bright carmine red color. Oval shape, thread like tap roots. One of the most desirable table radishes. 25 to 30 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ICICLE. Clear white roots growing to length of 6 inches. Undoubtedly the most crisp and tender of all table radishes, and are especially mild. Favorite home and garden variety for many years. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.



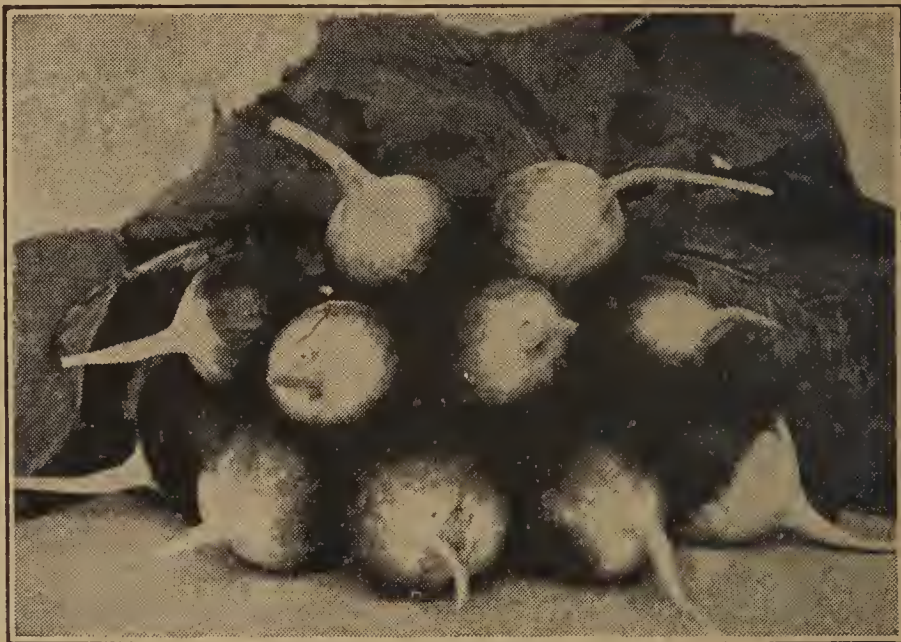
White
Icicle

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Excellent home and market garden sort. Suitable for forcing. Has slender tap root. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. One of the very best early varieties. Taste as good as they look. Rich crimson red with lower part snow white. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

SPARKLER. Similar to Early Scarlet or White Tipped but more pronounced white area. Small roots, globe shape, crisp and splendid in quality, until fairly large. 25 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 65c.

WHITE STRASBURG. One of the best summer varieties for home and market garden. Roots 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Flesh firm and crisp. Mild flavor. 40 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Scarlet White Tip

Winter Varieties

This is really a long growing radish. The early varieties should be sown midsummer for fall and winter use. Store in cool place.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA. Deep rose color, 4 inches to 5 inches long, broader at the base. Stub root. Small tap root. Flesh is white, fine grained, and crisp. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Splendid keeper. Root 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Skin somewhat rough. Black. Flesh white. Very firm and crisp. 55 days. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

The roots of Salsify are delicious, appetizing and nutritious. Sow early; grows quite deep. Give similar culture recommended for parsnip. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Ounce sows 100 hills.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. This variety is large and strong growing. Has long smooth tapering white roots, less likely to branch than those of other sorts. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Spinach

In recent years people have learned how to cook spinach properly and find it is very appetizing. It is a very important source of vitamins and included in nearly all health menus. Breeders have succeeded in producing a larger leaved variety, more succulent and remaining in condition much longer time. Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin down to 5 inches. In cooking use only the water which clings to the leaves after it has been washed thoroughly and keep tightly covered. Cook only a short time and do not let stand before serving. Ounce to 100 ft. row, 8 lbs. to acre.

KING OF DENMARK. Intermediate between the smooth leaved and blistered type. Leaves, large, medium, dark green in color. Low growing and quickly producing a heavy crop. Remains in condition one to two weeks. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.



King of Denmark
Spinach

SPINACH—Continued

GIANT THICK LEAF. Produces the largest spinach under cultivation. Grows rapidly and remains in good condition a long time. Leaves are large, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. Excellent home garden spinach. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE. Remains a long time in condition for using without going to

seed. Even in hot weather. Compact, dark plant with crumpled rounded large thick leaves. Matures second early and very desirable for planting in succession. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

NEW ZEALAND. Although not a true spinach, the leaves look like spinach, and are used for greens. Will do much better on poor soil than any other variety. Small leafy leaves which are tender and delicious when cooked. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Hubbard
Squash



Squash—Summer Varieties

Unlike winter squash, they are good only when young. Practically worthless if cooked after shell is hard. Botanically they are not a true squash but they have become known by that name through long use.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Patty Pan or Cymbaling, is one of the names of the well known variety. Plant is bushy, bears creamy white patty shaped fruits, smooth and richly flavored. The flesh is milk white, firm, smooth and richly flavored. Most popular for summer use. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. Home, market garden and shipping squash. Fruits becoming very large. 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches thick. Neck curved. Skin rich orange-yellow warted. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Winter Varieties

DELICIOUS. As a standard of excellency this squash is worthy of the place in any home garden. 8 to 10 lb. fruits, heart shaped, dark green. Sometimes mottled with gray green. Bright yellow. Flesh very thick, firm and fine grained. Tender, sweet and richly flavored. Ripens in about 103 days and keeps well. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

HUBBARD. Surpassed in quality only by Delicious. Most widely known of any winter squash. 12 to 14 lb. fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days. Round warted, dark green color, fine grained and richly flavored. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Giant sized heads, 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Sometimes produces 1,000 lbs. of seed per acre. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn. 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

Tomatoes

No other cultured plant bears so long and so productively. No other fruit brings with it greater health bearing elements. About six weeks after sown, plants should be transplanted, being careful of frost as tomato plants are very tender and easily killed. Ounce produces 2,500 plants.

BREAK OF DAY TOMATO. The best early tomato, produced by Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wilt resistant, Globe Shape, rich scarlet color. Very productive. Flesh smooth, firm and of excellent quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

EARLIANA. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Medium size, globe shape, deep scarlet, rather firm, smooth. 65 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

JOHN BAER. One of the best varieties. Particularly adapted to northern sections. Similar to Bonnie Best but a little earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet, rather medium large. Flattened globe shape. 71 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

MARGLOBE. The best general purpose tomato recently introduced. Particularly valuable for shipping. Definite disease resistance. Recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt, or Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Long bearing. Uniform solid fruit. Large globe shape, smooth, solid and of distinctive quality. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



John Baer



Break of Day

OXHEART. Large fruit variety, distinct appearance of good quality. Heart shape, rosy pink, solid flesh with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 lbs. or more. 85 to 90 days. ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

PONDEROSA. Also known as BEEF STEAK. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish pink. Extremely large, weighing 1 to 2 pounds each. Deep but flat. Very fleshy with few seeds. Mild flavor. Matures in 85 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10.

STONE. Particularly valuable for market gardener, trucker and canning. Heavily productive. Fruits uniform. Bright deep scarlet. Large, flat and deep. Smooth but solid. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c.

YELLOW PEAR. Fruits 2 inches long. Pear shape. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper). Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. Midseason to late and a heavy cropper. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping. 80 to 85 days. ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15.

Turnips

For summer use sow early in the spring. Rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Plant seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Sow for winter use about the 20th of July. Do not seed in hot dry dusty soil as seed will lose germination within a few days and you will think the seed is no good. Better wait until you have plenty of moisture or dampen the ground and cover with burlap for a few days to hold the moisture.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP. Very important home and market garden turnip. Top very small, erect and compact. Roots flat, becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick. Flesh clear white. Fine grained. Mild. Reaches table size in 45 days. **Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Table size in 40 days. Standard home and market garden sort. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots flat. Red above ground, white below. Entirely white. Produces small amount of seed. **Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**



Purple Top White Globe Turnip



Purple Top Strap Leaf

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Table size in 45 days, full size 70 days. Standard home, market garden and shipping sort good for table use, also for feed. Tops medium. Compact strap leaf. Roots globular shape, smooth, purplish red above ground and white below. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. White flesh, fine grained. **Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

Rutabagas

Although closely related to the turnip and same in value and uses, Rutabagas are different in many ways. They grow much larger in size, firmer in flesh and flavor. Better adapted for storage use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent wilting they remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Best rutabagas for table use and stock feeding. Small top, short neck, globe shape, large size, fine quality and keeps well. **Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.**

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN DYNAMITE. A very large grain popcorn, also large ear. Pops to enormous size. Ears often 8 to 9 inches long. Dark yellow color. A high yielder, often producing two ears to a stalk. **Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 10c; pound, 15c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.**

AUSTRALIAN HULLESS, TOM THUMB, also called Squirrel Tooth. White, ears short and thick, often two or three ears to a stalk. Almost hullless, no hard centers, very tender. The finest eating pop-

corn. **Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, postpaid.**

GOLDEN QUEEN. A medium sized ear, yellow color, grains round on top, which makes a smooth ear, fine grained and tender. Best yellow popcorn. **Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, postpaid.**

WHITE RICE. The common shoe peg corn, rough hooked grain. Several ears to a stalk. **Price, 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.**

Special prices on large lots to come by freight or express.

Flower Seeds in Bulk

We have had so many calls for flower seeds in bulk that we put in a new stock of California grown seeds, standard varieties. Only the best varieties listed. As these are sold by weight you will be surprised at the amount of seed you will get for a little money.

SWEET PEAS. Fancy Special Variety Mixed. **Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 30c.**

SWEET PEAS. Spencers Exquisite Blend. **Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c.**

SWEET ELYSIUM. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS. Tall mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS. Dwarf mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c.

HOLLYHOCK. Chatteris, Double Exquisite Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LARKSPUR. Tall, Light Rose. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Lilac. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

LARKSPUR. Best Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD. Tall Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

MARIGOLD. French Dwarf, double striped. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

NASTURTIIUM. Dwarf Fancy Mixed. **Oz., 10c.**

NASTURTIIUM. Tall Variegated, mixed. **Oz., 10c.**

NASTURTIIUM. California Giant Special Mixture. **Oz., 15c.**

VERBENA. Mammoth Special Mixed. $\frac{1}{5}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Crimson Monarch. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Illumination. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Special Formula. Mixed. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Dahlia Flowered Giant Carmine Red. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10c.

ZINNIAS. Orange Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c.

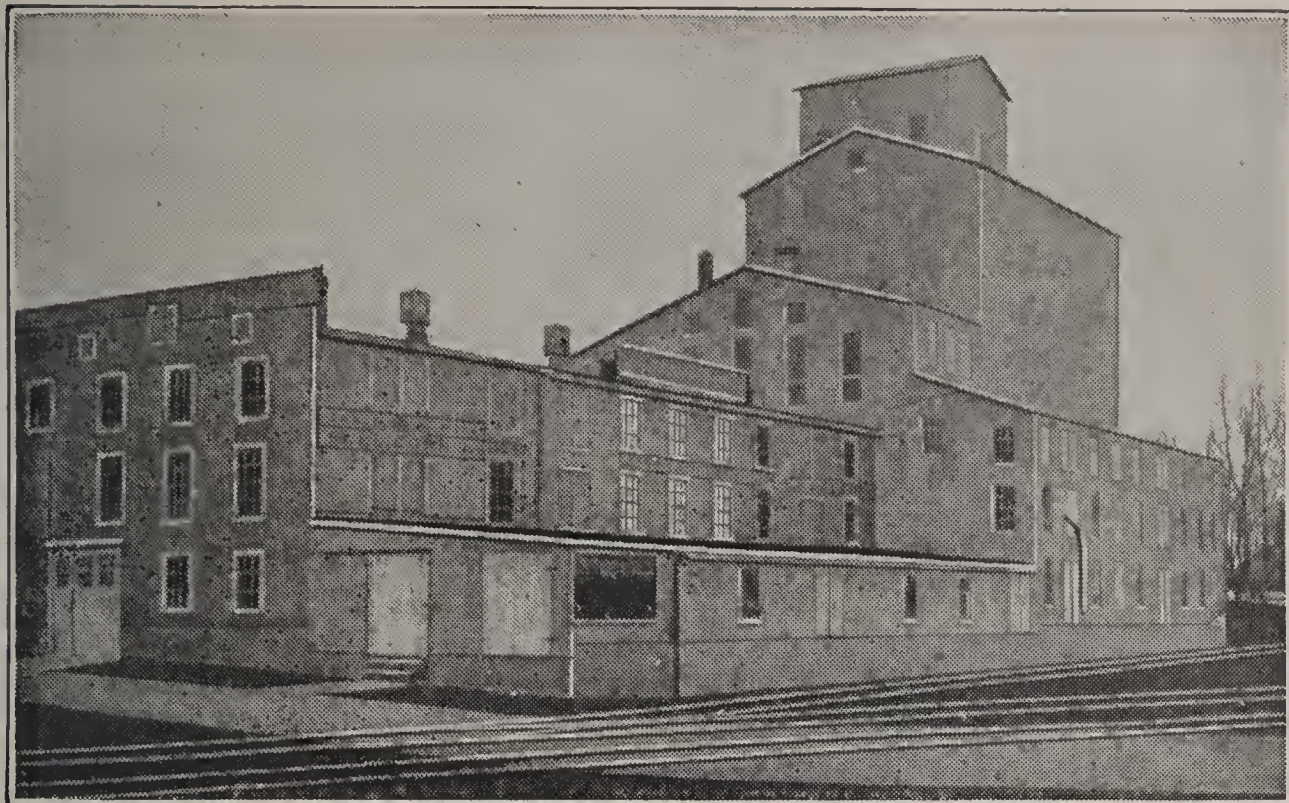
ZINNIAS. Double Giant Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.

Parcel Post

In figuring garden seed costs please remember we pay postage or express but not sales tax.

Send in Your Order Early. Add 3% Sales Tax on All Illinois Orders (OVER)

THE DRYING AND STORING OF SEED CORN



Seed storage capacity, 113,000 bushels. Built and equipped for handling seeds.

shown in this catalogue), just across the tracks about 100 feet west of this one.

To dry and store corn properly, it is necessary to have a building built for this purpose. The building shown here was built and equipped for this purpose. There are large double drying doors between the windows you see, which are opened in the fall, and with all windows pivoted in the center the building is pretty much all open for drying. The corn is placed in wire racks or bins which allows the air to circulate freely through the corn, drying it with little expense. This draft or circulation also prevents molds and fungus diseases from damaging the corn.

When cool weather comes the building is heated and protects corn from sudden freezing and thawing which greatly reduced vitality and often kills the germ.

Floors are slotted to allow heat to pass up through corn. After corn is shelled and graded it is ricked up on these slotted floors which keeps it in best possible condition. Good seed corn is often ruined by being stored in a building with concrete floors and no heat, or outside where the corn absorbs moisture from the air. Corn should not be stored in an air tight room as it needs fresh air the same as you do, to live. We have another large seed house (not

Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is a good emergency crop and if seeded about May 1st, after soil warms up, 15 to 18 lbs. per acre will produce a lot of pasture, in fact more than any grass we know of.

A good plan is to sow about five pounds of sudan in with your soy bean that you expect to make hay out of, or the same with cow peas. Prices low this year. See yellow price list enclosed.

Rye Grass

Rye grass makes the earliest pasture of anything you can sow. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre about April 15th. Can also be used with other mixtures. Some sow with oats which they pasture off and then feed on the rye grass. Would best be to have a later grass as rye grass matures by fall, about Sept. 1st. We can furnish you native Oregon grown or Perennial imported rye grass from Denmark.

See yellow price list for prices.

Orchard Grass

Orchard grass is one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring, remains green during hot dry weather, furnishes an abundance of feed and is fairly well liked by stock. Grows well in the shade and will also stand a lot of hot sun. Best used in mixtures. Most of the seed comes from down along the Ohio River, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia, in a small section, something like red top is produced in a small section in Illinois.

Lawn Grasses

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

Big Crop, Excellent Quality

We are one of the largest handlers of Bluegrass in Illinois specializing in high grade seed. Every year we sell several carloads of Bluegrass. Bluegrass is the foundation of all good lawn grass mixtures. Also good in permanent pasture mixture. Our seed is all western grown mostly in northern Missouri and Nebraska, where the best seed is produced. 25 years ago we bought from Kentucky, but their meadows are older and soil much weedier. 100 lbs., \$12.50; 25 to 100 lbs., \$14.00; 5 to 25 lbs., 20c lb. This is specially cleaned 21 lb. seed, free of weeds. New crop, extra fine quality. Lower grades, lower price.

Fancy Red Top. Small lots, 20c lb. Large quantities, see page 11.

White Dutch Lawn Clover. Small lots, 50c lb.; 25 to 100 lbs., 40c lb.

Kelly's Stay Green Lawn Grass. The best we can make, bent grass, bluegrass, chewings Fescue and other high grade grasses. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lb. bag, \$1.50.

Kelly's North Shore. A good honest mixture. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lb. bag, \$1.00.

Kelly's Shade Place. For shade spots. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

KELLY'S SYRUP CANE

Silver Tip, or Honey Drip. A special sorghum variety, grown by a producer of high grade sorghum molasses. Price: 9c lb.; 50 lbs., 8c.

Early AMBER. Earliest of canes. Stands drouth well, produces an enormous quantity of rich feed. Price, small lots, 10c lb. Larger quantities, 100 lbs. or more, \$3.50.

Orange Cane, same price as Amber. A larger and later variety. For hay, sow cane thick, about 18 lbs. per acre.



Our Peoria warehouse. Capacity 85 earloads. Switch goes in building. Can load or unload four cars at one time.



KELLYS DOLLAR Home Garden COLLECTION

17 large packets.

Best varieties.

Worth \$1.70

- 1 oz. Black Seeded Simson Lettuce.
- 1 oz. Scarlet White Tip Radish.
- 1 oz. White Icicle Radish.
- 1 oz. Detroit Dark Red Beet.
- 1 oz. Danver Half Long Carrot.
- 1 oz. Hollow Crown Parsnips.
- 1 oz. Bloomsdale Spinach.
- 1/4 oz. John Baer Tomato.
- 1 oz. Purple Top W. Globe Turnip.
- 1/2 lb. Little Gem Peas.
- 1/2 lb. American Wonder Peas.
- 2 oz. Stone Mountain Water Melon.
- 2 oz. Hearts of Gold Musk Melon.
- 1 oz. Chicago Pickle Cucumber.
- 1/2 lb. Golden Bantam Sweet Corn.
- 1/2 lb. Stringless Green Pod Beans.
- 1/2 lb. Golden Wax Beans.

Special \$1.00 Offer Post Paid

KELLY SEED & HDWE. CO.

PEORIA • ILLINOIS • SAN JOSE